The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3653. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONTINENTAL.

No Further Assaults Made at Port Hudson.

The Rebel Garrison to be Starved Out.

The Bombardment Steadily Progressing.

A Proposition from the Rebel Commander to Surrender on Conditions.

General Banks Wants an Unconditional Surrender.

The Reports of Losses in the Battles of the 27th Much Exaggerated.

The steamship *Continental*, from New Orleans on the 2d inst., arrived at this port last night. She brings later news from Port Hudson, with assurances that the siege was progressing satisfactorily. The following dispatch, apparently semi-official, appears in the *Era* of the 2d.

HEADQUARTERS 19TH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PORT HUDSON, May 28, 1863.

To the Editor of The Era:

A severe battle was fought here yesterday by the forces under Maj-General BANKS and the rebel garrison in Port Hudson.

The loss was considerable on both sides, but will fall far short of the first estimate.

Our forces advanced to the enemy's works, and hold their position to-day. A. G. H.

The following announcement is appended to the dispatch by the *Era*:

"Since the above dispatch was written, we have obtained the most satisfactory information in regard to the progress of the siege of Port Hudson, but which, from prudential motives, we refrain from publishing. Our friends may, however, rest assured that *our forces are gradually gaining on the enemy, and a few days will decide the fate of that rebel stronghold.*"

The funeral of Lieut. WROTNOWSKI, Topographical Engineer on Gen. WEITZEL'S Staff, killed in the recent engagement before Port Hudson, took place on the afternoon of the 1st from St. Patrick's Church, Camp-street.

The following is from the *Picayune*:

"It is announced that Mr. JAMES J. MCGUIRE, who came passenger on the *Mississippi*, yesterday, is appointed to the position of Assistant Postmaster of the New-Orleans office. Mr. MCGUIRE is, we believe, a citizen of Lowell, Mass."

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Continental* for favors.

OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE.

Bayou Sara—Seizure of a Rebel Telegraph Office—Visit to Gen. Paine's Headquarters—A Trip of Inspection with Gen. Banks—Gens. Grover, Augur and Sherman—Death of Maj. A. Haffkills—The Struggle Begun—Gen. Augur's Headquarters—The Brilliant Battle of Plain Store.

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PORT HUDSON, Thursday, May 28, 1863.

I take a stray opportunity—things that don't occur often at this distance and with such heavy work on hand—to send you a few lines by a mail going to Baton Rouge.

I think my last was dated from Bayou Sara, on Friday, 22d. I was off the next morning for Morganzia, on the right bank of the Mississippi, between which place and Bayou Sara the day was mainly passed in going backwards and forwards, conveying troops and ammunition to the momentous field of action.

The only thing of consequence that occurred while at Bayou Sara, was the discovery and seizure by Mr. CONWAY (formerly operator at Harper's Ferry) and Mr. FAIRFAX, correspondent of the New Orleans *Era*, of a lot of recent telegraphic correspondence of the rebels. One of them had the important information "JACKSON is dead." A number of very important documents were found which would have been of great consequence to us a short time ago, but were now of no avail to effect our designs in any way. Mr. CONWAY skillfully applied his little pocket instrument to the wires, and finding a very distinct current, called upon two or three of his *rebel* brethren to try and inveigle them into a conversation; but they were too wide-awake, knowing evidently that the place was in our hands. A little later Mr. CONWAY tried the same experiment elsewhere, and got, for his pains, the laconic and amusing reply: "Go to ——."

In the bright moonlit night of Saturday I left Bayou Sara in an ambulance wagon, for the headquarters of Gen. BANKS, who had gone forward. After threading our way through, to me, interminable woods, varied now and then by boggy fords, and fancying more than once that we had lost our way, we arrived at midnight at the headquarters of Gen. PAINE, now in command of Gen. EMORY'S division—the latter being kept at New-Orleans by an acute disease that absolutely prohibits his riding on horseback.

These headquarters were located in the large sugar-house of Col. CHAMBERS, where I laid down for the night upon the floor near the sugar-boilers, and woke up, after a delightful sleep, to find myself as sweet a fellow as molasses smeared over me from head to foot could make me.

The next morning, Sunday, 24th, I accompanied Gen. PAINE'S division, which moved away toward the extreme right at 11 o'clock and bivouacked about two or three miles from CHAMBERS' plantation, awaiting further orders. Heavy cannonading commenced in the direction of Port Hudson at 1 o'clock, and lasted till nearly 4. We presumed it was our own gunboats at work, and saw the shells distinctly bursting. So continuous was it, that several times I counted four distinct explosions in the air at the same time.

Having nothing to see here for the present, I left in the afternoon of Monday, 25th, for the headquarters of Gen. BANKS, in the house of Mr. RILEY, deeply embedded among shady trees. I had scarcely arrived when twenty rebel prisoners were brought in—among them a Major—captured by a party of the formidable Illinois cavalry.

The scene presented at headquarters to-night was extremely interesting. At a table on the lawn, in the dark shade of the fine old trees, sat Gens. BANKS, AUGUR, WEITZEL, SHERMAN, DWIGHT, PAINE, ANDREWS, and Col. GRIERSON, in close consultation until midnight. It would have been interesting to know all that passed in that consultation, on the eve of such mighty events, but it was evident that the cheerfulness which prevailed carried with it no symptoms of failure.

I rode out, during the day, to the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. GROVER, and found him located close to the first rebel rifle-pits, which he had so gallantly carried the day before. The following is a brief sketch of that dashing little action: Gen. GROVER started from Newport, six miles from Port Hudson, at 8 A. M. on Sunday, the 24th, taking the Clinton direct road; the Second brigade in advance, under Col. KIMBALL, of the Twelfth Maine, and the Twenty-fourth Connecticut thrown out as skirmishers along the whole road, through dense woods. They met no opposition until they encountered the outer rifle-pits about 11½ o'clock. The reserve of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut was sent in the woods which flank the pits, and after a brisk and hard engagement of only half an hour, drove out the enemy and took possession.

Gen. GROVER then took a position right on the edge of the woods, 800 yards from the main portion of enemy's works, but owing to the position of the land could only bring two pieces into play, and an artillery fight commenced, lasting from 1 to 6 o'clock, and leaving our men in their position. During the artillery engagement, Gen. GROVER went to the front, and a Parrot shot struck his horse's foreleg, breaking it off. This was about 2 o'clock.

A very few hours before my arrival at Gen. GROVER'S quarters, they had had another little brush with the enemy.

At about 9 A. M. they made a dash at our pickets, but a force under Col. BIRGE, Thirteenth Connecticut, commanding Third brigade in advance to-day, charged them out and held his position, within about 400 yards of the main works. Going down the steep road to the rifle pit we had taken, and turning sharply up the hill to the right, a very few yards brought me to the spot above indicated, and full in view of the enemy's works, glistening in the sunlight almost within reach of one's voice. "Here is where one of our men was shot this morning, Sir," said a soldier mournfully to me; and, looking down, I saw I was standing on the edge of a dark purple patch of fresh blood.

On the morning following—Tuesday—Gen. BANKS was good enough to let me ride with him and Gen. ARNOLD, Chief of Artillery, and his Staff, and a body-guard of the Fourth Wisconsin, to make a circuit of our ground and see so much of our position as will enable me to form a correct idea of the terrible struggle in which we are already engaged. We first visited Gen. GROVER, where I again saw the rebel defences from the position before described—then passed on to Gen. AUGUR'S headquarters, and thence to Gen. SHERMAN'S. I cannot now even allude to what these arrangements are, beyond saying that, taken with the coöperation of our fleet on the river, it is one of the most skillful and comprehensive plan I ever heard of, and one which cannot possibly fail to reduce this stubborn stronghold of the enemy.

On arriving at Gen. SHERMAN'S I was shocked beyond measure on inquiring for my friend Maj. HAFFKILL, to learn that he had died only half an hour ago, from a rifle shot. Gen. BANKS and Staff went into the hospital close by to take a last look at him, and, as I stood over his inanimate form, I saw him move one thumb—the last spasmodic effort of life.

The very morning on which I saw him, Maj. HAFFKILL was coming from Springfield, landing to join Gen. BANKS' headquarters; but, unfortunately, mistaking his road, passed between the headquarters of Gens. AUGUR and SHERMAN, right up to the rebel pickets. He was attended by nobody but his faithful and now disconsolate aid, Corporal THOMAS NUGENT, from whom I glean the record of the last few hours of the gallant Major.

As soon as he came upon the pickets, he drew his sword, galloped up to the rebel soldier and told him to surrender, which he did, throwing down his gun. Four other then appeared among the bushes and all deliberately fired, one shot penetrating the Major's lungs, and another hitting his horse in the neck. Maj. HAFFKILL—not seeing the other four men—exclaimed "the rascal has shot me after surrendering." The rebels, after firing, had all run away. Corp. NUGENT supported the bleeding and fainting form of the Major as long as he could on his horse, and then got him into a mule wagon with entrenchment tools, which happened fortunately to be at hand, and had him immediately conveyed to Gen. SHERMAN'S hospital.

While there Corp. NUGENT, having heard from the surgeon that the wound was mortal, and that he could not survive more than an hour or two, asked him if there was anything he wished to say. The Major—still thinking of nothing but his duty—gave him some business message to his superior officer, Maj. HOUSTON. When reluctantly forced to say that he alluded to matters of a private nature, as his wound was mortal, Corp. NUGENT says he turned to him a look of the most painful significance, and asked deliberately if he meant he was going to die. When sadly informed that it was so, "Then, NUGENT," said the brave man, "I die like a gentleman and a soldier."

Maj. A. HAFFKILL was a Danish nobleman, a polished and highly educated officer, who had never been out of military service since his boyhood—holding the position of Aid-de-Camp to the King of Denmark, and possessing honorary badges and titles signed by his Majesty, of which the outer world knew nothing, but which the Major felt proud of making known among his intimate friends.

When this war broke out, Maj. HAFFKILL—in the true spirit of chivalry, and conscious of his knowledge of his profession—obtained permission to come here and distinguish himself—with the proviso from his Danish Majesty, (which I have myself seen,) that whenever he wished to return to his native land, his former position and honors were open to him.

He originally came out in the humble position of Assistant Engineer under Gen. BANKS, never doubting that his military talents and experience would insure him speedy promotion as soon as he could acquire some little knowledge of our language, of which he then knew nothing. He soon found employment in the fortifications of Baton Rouge, which are pronounced by all judges the very finest in the country, and which, it is well known, are due mainly to the scientific skill of Major HAFFKILL, who planned and superintended them from beginning to end. Latterly he was promoted to the rank of Major of the Third Native Guards, (colored,)—a regiment against which *he* had no prejudice, for he often told me that, with such *discipline* as he could count upon in our colored regiments, he expected to make better troops of them than we could ever form out of white men, without that leading soldierly qualification.

Major HAFFKILL was not generally known and appreciated as he ought to have been. His imperfect acquaintance with our language—which he was, however, acquiring with wonderful rapidity—added to his innate modesty, and a consciousness of his inherent worth, made him stand aloof from all that vulgar braggadocia by which men too often jump over the heads of their superiors in this country. It was only the favored few admitted to his confidence who can really know how true and noble a man I write of—noble beyond any mere consideration of title. I was his fellow-passenger on board the *North Star* with Gen. BANKS' Expedition, and through the medium of a foreign language, was fortunately able to exchange thought with this quiet, unobtruding stranger, and the acquaintance thus accidentally made soon ripened into lasting friendship. If this honest tribute to the memory of a good man should fall into the hands of any of his friends, they will rejoice with me to know that he died as he lived—"a gentleman and a soldier."

I must here close my letter; partly because the mail is about to leave, and partly because the monotonous events now floating around me have not yet become matters of history that a correspondent could or should touch upon. Yesterday was a bloody day, but with everything in it promising glory and success to our arms. To-day opens upon another scene of the dreadful drama, the *denouement* of which no one doubts. I leave all detailf to my next, for in this din and turmoil it is not easy to arrange one's thoughts, even if I had the opportunity of communicating them to peper.

Our army is coeering itself with glory; the *black* portion of it will take the world by surprise. I shall send you a word of these people that will astonish your readers. Let us hear no more nonsense about negroes not being "able to fight."

I am concluding this letter from the headquarters of that brave soldier and polished gentleman, Maj.-Gen. AUGUR. On moving from Gen. BANKS' old headquarters to this place, the rumor had somehow got afloat that Gen. AUGUR had been killed. It was, therefore, with no little delight that on arriving, I found him suffering from nothing more than fatigue at his overwhelming duties.

Not having yet had a chance of forwarding you any account of the battle of Plains Church, I will now try and give you a brief description of that really splendid engagement.

Maj.-Gen. AUGUR left Baton Rouge on Wednesday, the 20th, marched about sixteen miles, and bivouacked with Gen. DUDLEY, commanding brigade, at Merritt's plantation, getting there about 6 P. M.

On the 21st they resumed march at 6 A. M. by the Bayou Sara road; Gen. DUDLEY leading. Capt. GODFREY, of the First Louisiana cavalry, commanding two companies, had been scouting, and first discovered the enemy at Plain's store, (a large, open plain, surrounded on all sides by woods, and well adapted to artillery fighting; about four miles from Merritt's plantation, just as he was emerging from the wood.

Col. DUDLEY immediately received orders to come up and threw out his regiments in the following manner: the Second Louisiana (white) to act as skirmishers and pick their way on the right, as close as possible to the edge of the wood without being discovered.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York, Col. HARROWER, was to keep as near the Second Louisiana, Col. PAINE, as possible, on their left, without joining them. The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York, temporarily commanded by Lt. Col. GOTT, was thrown out on the left in the thick woods, while the Thirtieth Massachusetts, Lt. Col. BULLOCK, and Fiftieth Massachusetts, Col. MESSER, was kept nearly to the front, in supporting distance. Col. CHAPIN, commanding First brigade, remained in the rear with his forces. The enemy's artillery consisted of a light battery and large twenty pound parrot, and three of the field pieces were immediately in front of Plain's store, commanding the road.

The Fifth United States regular battery, Lieut. RAWLEY, was placed within one-half mile of their gun, at the point at which we first discovered them. At 9 A. M. the enemy's artillery commenced playing with great rapidity, but directing their fire too much to our left. Our artillery kept replying, and the artillery duel lasted for two hours.

Capt. P. E. HOLCOMB of the Second Vermont battery, was now ordered up with one section of his battery to the same place in the road, and there opening a very rapid and skillful fire upon the enemy, silenced them in about one-quarter of an hour. The enemy then retired very precipitately—part going to the right and part to the left.

Our forces then advanced, and at 2 P. M. took possession of Plain's stone building, which is at the immediate junction of the Jackson and Port Hudson Railroads; while our cavalry was sent forward to discover the position of the enemy, and we began to make preparations for passing the night.

In about an hour, however, the enemy opened a heavy cannonading to the right of the Jackson road, and about one mile ahead. Capt. HOLCOMB, of the Twenty-second Vermont battery, with his battery of Sawyer guns, was now placed just beyond the fork of the road, to the right, and opened fire. Our infantry was held in readiness, right and left, and skirmishers sent out. A section of the Fifth United States artillery was also sent a short distance up the Jackson road, with the Forty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers as a support. The enemy's artillery on our right was silenced by Capt. HOLCOMB in about half an hour. They made another little faint attempt on our rear with a single piece—about 6-pound—but it amounted to nothing. Gen. AUGUR immediately sent back the Forty-eighth, and a section of the Fifth United States battery, who soon silenced them, and they were no more heard of.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. HOLCOMB for his admirable and efficient conduct on this occasion; and he was most ably supported by his Lieutenants—CHASE, DYER and PENNEY.

While our artillery was so engaged, our infantry was no less distinguishing itself. Between 3 and 6 o'clock, the enemy—manifestly deceived as to our numbers—had rushed toward our artillery with horrible yells, and with the intention of capturing our guns. The Forty-eighth Massachusetts, placed there as a support, unfortunately gave way. Gen. AUGUR seeing this, immediately ordered up the One Hundred and Sixteenth New-York, Major LOVE, and the Forty-ninth Massachusetts, Col. BARTLETT. The One Hundred and Sixteenth immediately formed into line, to the left of the Jackson road, and opened a very rapid and destructive fire upon the rebels. The enemy soon broke, when the order was given to cease firing and charge bayonets, which was most rapidly and gallantly executed; the enemy flying pell-mell to the woods, in every direction. The Forty-ninth Massachusetts had been ordered to support the One Hundred and Sixteenth, and held their ground well, but were not needed for further assistance. Three distinct charges were made by the gallant One Hundred and Sixteenth in which they drove the enemy before them. I shall have much more to tell you of this regiment—they are a perfect band of heroes.

In this sharp and decisive battle the Miles legion of the enemy was almost annihilated, losing out of their 400 men, from 250 to 300 men by death, desertion, wounded and prisoners, of which last we took 90. Our losses, in all, did not exceed 100, of which 16 were killed, and—with few exceptions—the rest were only slightly wounded.

There are many victories with high-sounding names that cannot begin to compare with this one. Gen. AUGUR himself, who distinguished himself at Palo Alto, says that the battle cannot compare with it.

NEMO.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

No Engagement at Port Hudson Since the 27th—The Rebels to be Starved Out—A Proposition to Surrender on Conditions—Instances of Bravery in the Late Fight, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 2, 1863, 8½ o'clock.

The *Iberville* is just in from Baton Rouge. There has been no engagement at Port Hudson since the 27th. At the fight on that day the First Louisiana (colored) showed great pluck, marching up to the guns, within eighty paces, at double-quick, supported by the Sixth Michigan, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York and One Hundred and Sixty-first New-York, under command of Col. NELSON. These regiments are completely cut up. Of the First Louisiana only about 200 are left. On reaching the third battery of siege guns, the rebels opened on them with terrific slaughter, when they were forced to retreat, receiving heavy shot, shell and pieces of railroad iron from 12 to 18 inches long.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York took three guns from the rebels, but could not hold or use them, and were obliged to leave them.

The rebels fought with great desperation—every man being cut down at the guns of the first and second batteries.

The fight may be renewed, but it is now the policy to starve the rebels out.

Col. GARDINER, in command of the fort, sent in a flag of truce, offering to surrender, if Gen. BANKS would allow him to march out with guns, provisions, &c.; but it was declined.

One of the Staff of Gen. BANKS came down on the *Iberville* wounded in the leg. Most of the Federals wounded are shot in the legs.

Col. STAFFORD is not killed, but at the time of the fight was under arrest. Gen. AUGUR has released him, and he has joined his regiment.

Capt. CASE, Company F, First Native Guard, and Lieut. W. W. MORRIS, distinguished themselves by their daring.

There is a story that the black flag was raised by the Confederates.

Since my last, the bodies of Col. COWLES, Major GREY and Lieut. WROTNOWSKI have arrived here and been consigned to the tomb. Lieut. W. was but 26 years of age, a Topographical Engineer on Gen. WEITZEL'S staff, with the rank of Colonel. The service in St. Patrick's Church was very impressive, and the funeral largely attended by the military and civil departments.

Everything is kept quiet as to the results of the first fight at Port Hudson. The losses will not be made known until the official dispatches are received here or sent to Washington.

On Friday, the 29th May, the Navy commenced bombarding Port Hudson, and continued all day and part of the night, without any response from the rebel batteries.

Gen. BANKS was at a place eight miles this side of Port Hudson.

An order was published on the 30th, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, May 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 6.—In pursuance of orders from Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, the Board of Prison Inspectors, of which Lieut.-Col. JAMES SMITH, One Hundred and Twenth-eighth New-York Volunteers, is President, and also all Boards, Courts-Martial or Courts of Inquiry, which are now in session within the defences of New-Orleans, and which are composed in whole or in part of officers whose regiments are now in the field before Port Hudson, are hereby adjourned to the first Monday in July, and all officers serving on such Courts or Boards will forthwith join their respective regiments, per United States transport steamer *Fulton*, which leaves for Port Hudson at 3 P. M. to morrow, (Sunday,) May 31.

By command. W. H. EMORY, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.
W. D. SMITH, Lieut.-Col. A. A. A. G.

On Sunday morning the transport-steamer *Fulton* passed up with many officers and reinforcements, leaving but few troops in the city. The Ninth Connecticut camped in Lafayette-square, and the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts at the Custom-house. Col. FARR commanding. The Medical Director, Dr. ALEXANDER, and his staff of surgeons, have also gone up.

There is a rumor in town that Col. STAFFORD, of the colored regiment, was captured and killed by the guerrillas.

Gen. SHERMAN has not yet had his leg amputated. The surgeons fear the result of amputation in this warm weather.

The guerrillas at Franklin are emboldened by the absence of the National army, and a few days since entered Franklin, surrounded the house of JONAS C. WHITE, editor of the *Register* and Ex-Mayor of Thibodeauxville, but he was in New-Orleans, and thus escaped.

Some ten officers' remains have arrived in town, and are being embalmed at BELL'S stables. Their names I could not obtain.

Gen. NEAL DOW is reported in town, slightly wounded.

The U. S. steamer *Quincy* is below with five mails on board. She left New-York on the 6th of May, *via* Port Royal, 27 days from New-York.

The *Continental*, leaving this morning, carries $250,000 in specie, and 27 cabin and 128 steerage passengers. The weather is quite warm; thermometer 85°; city healthy.

The British Vice-Consul, or Commercial Agent of Mobile, arrived yesterday under a flag of truce *via* the lakes. The Mobile *Advertiser and Register* says:

"T. J. CRIDLAND, ESQ.—This gentleman has reached the city, bringing with him the very highest credentials of private and personal worth and character. He has been a resident of Virginia for eighteen years, and by long sojourn and association, has come to regard himself more at home in the South than in the English land of his birth.

We learn from him that he bears no commission as a British Consul, and of course without a commission there can be no foundation for a Federal exequatur. He came simply to take care of the British Consular office and archives. In his capacity of gentleman we certainly welcome him, and commend him to the civilities and hospitalities of our citizens. In his capacity as representative of Earl RUSSELL or Lord LYONS we still protest that he has no claim to recognition by the Confederate authorities."

AN IMMENSE TRAIN OF NEGROES.

From the Era, May 30.

It has been known to many persons in this city that an immense train, consisting of about 600 wagons, 3,000 mules and horses, 1,500 head of cattle, and 6,000 negoes, has just been brought from the Teche country to a safe point within our lines. The train was fully eight miles in length, and was under a guard of several regiments of volunteer troops, the whole under command of Col. JOSEPH S. MORGAN, of the 90th New-York.

The caravan started from Barre's Landing on the 21st May, at which place the wagons numbered about 400, which was gradually increased on the march down. These wagons were filled with contrabands of all ages and both sexes, there being an average of about ten in each vehicle. The advance was held by Col. CHICKERING, of the Forty-first Massachusetts. The artillery and infantry were provisionally brigaded, and upon the Colonel commanding rested the safe convoy of the train. The first day's march was twenty-five miles, and the second fifteen. Soon after bivouacking on the second day, a courier brought intelligence to Col. MORGAN that a private of the Ninetieth New-York, named LOOMIS, had been shot by the proprietor of a plantation some three miles to the rear, whose name is WILCOXSON. LOOMIS was engaged in loading sugar into the Quartermaster's carts for the use of the Ninetieth New-York, when he was deliberately shot down by this WILCOXSON, who immediately made his escape across the Teche. A guard was sent back to arrest whoever was upon the place, and found numerous firearms, among which was a revolver, found upon the person of Mrs. WILCOXSON, wife of the man who shot LOOMIS. She was brought to the city, where she is detained as a hostage until her husband shall give himself up.

Reliable intelligence was here received that the train would probably meet with trouble near St. Martinsville bridge, as the guerrilla Col. FORNET was reported to be lying in wait to attack it at that place. Every precaution was taken to give FORNET and his guerrillas the proper reception. But upon arriving at the bridge, it was learned that he had passed through the evening previous, and was secreted in a a swamp about four miles further south. That evening the train encamped at Spanish Lake, near the old rebel camp Pratt.

On the 23d, the whole train passed through Franklin, with colors flying—the band of the Ninetieth and the field music of the infantry playing the national airs. St. Martinsville was passed in the same manner, and the professedly loyal ladies of both places affected great disgust at such proceedings. The convoy went into camp about eight miles from Franklin, and the troops were engaged in preparing supper, when a courier arrived and reported that the rear guard was engaged with a large force of guerrillas at Franklin. Col. MORGAN and his Staff immediately proceeded to the scene, and finding the report to be true, sent orders for the infantry to about face, and march at double-quick to support the rear guard. As the men had been spoiling for a fight, and having seen a very general disposition of hostility on the part of the people during the entire march, they fell in with great alacrity, although they had already marched twenty miles that day, through the heat and dust, and were just ready to eat their suppers.

Upon arriving at Franklin, they were disappointed at finding that FORNET and his gang had skedaddled. In the attack upon the rear guard, Lieut. WOOD, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, a Sergeant and several men were wounded. Lieut. WOOD has since died. He was a brave soldier and a good man.

Several officers of the different regiments who had recently been quartered at Franklin, went back to call upon some of their friends at that place, and were captured by the guerrillas.

Upon the return of Col. MORGAN to camp, orders were given to prepare for a night march, which was immediately commenced, and at 4¾ o'clock the following morning the infantry halted at the place where Gen. WEITZEL made his first camp previous to the fight at Bisland, having marched a distance of forty miles in twenty-two hours. From here Lieut. CURTIS, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York, and Corp. BREWER, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second New-York, went back to reconnoiter, and have not been heard from since.

The whole train, including every wagon, negro, horse, mule, etc., came safely through, and is now in a place of security.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Our Forces Still on the South Side of the Rappahannock.

NO EFFORT MADE TO DISTURB THEM.

Destruction of the Rebel Rifle Pits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, June 7, 1863, 6 P. M.

The situation here remains unchanged. The position taken by HOWE'S Division on the south bank of the Rappahannock on Friday evening, is still peacefully held. The only hostile manifestation during the past twenty-four hours, has been an occasional shell from one four-and-a-half-inch Rodman, stationed on the hills on this side. Our skirmishers held the line of Deep Run and the Bowling Green Road while the enemy are in plain sight, about one-fourth of a mile further on. No large bodies of their troops are in sight. About one mile directly in front of our position, and on the crest of the hill is a battery in sight, but this is all we can see. There is abundant evidence, however, that the enemy is closely watching our movements, evidently hoping we may continue our advance, and meet him on his chosen ground. I can say that depends altogether on circumstances.

Our troops lay on their arms in the open plain, covered by several batteries of those fierce brass Napoleons. They are in excellent spirits, and enjoy this episode far better than the dull and tedious life of camp.

A large detail of men is to-day engaged in destroying the enemy's rifle-pits on the bank of the river near where we crossed. The ditches are being filled up and the banks leveled off, thus restoring the ground to its former level surface, and depriving the enemy of the immediate use of this defence, and facilitating the passage of our troops over the ground.

I can safely say, in order to relieve excited minds, that no general engagement is yet imminent. There are indications, though not very numerous, that ere the week is over there may be noteworthy news, though from what quarter and in what shape, no one seems to know. Gen. HOOKER can do one thing well evidently—he can keep his own counsel.

L. L. CROUNSE.

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 8.

Fredericksburgh is still held by the enemy, and no attempt has been made by our troops to take it. The late movements of the rebels on the south side of the Rappahannock induced the belief that they had retired altogether from their old lines of defence, and officers and others, who came to Washington confidentially announced this as a fact. The crossing of some of our troops on Friday was in the way of a reconnoisance to understand the actual condition of affairs; and although on Sunday morning they had not returned, they probably did so by night. Friday evening, in crossing, we lost about 30 in killed and wounded, and took about 60 prisoners in rifle-pits on the river bank. They have been brought to Washington. Capt. CROSS, of the Regular Engineers, was killed. The entire loss on our side was in the Engineer brigade in crossing. Although yesterday skirmishers of both parties were represented to be in line of battle at some points, there seemed to be no apprehension of a general engagement. Both armies, however, seemed to be wide awake.

GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

Affairs at Suffolk—Strong Fortications Being Erected—The Guerrillas in the Northern Part of North Carolina, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SUFFOLK, Va., Saturday, June 6, 1863.

Although there is no longer the excitement occasioned by a large rebel army in our front, the command at this place is far from being idle. Suffolk has been greatly strengthened during the last month. It is undoubtedly one of the most extensively fortified positions in our possession. For some time past Gen. GETTY'S division has been industriously engaged with the spade, and some most beautiful specimens of engineering skill have appeared in various new directions. The Nansemond, to its mouth, is impassable to any rebel force. The only passage through the Dismal Swamp is strongly guarded.

From recent actual observation I can give you a few particulars in relation to the northeastern counties of North Carolina. All of that State, east of the Chowan River, is infested by guerrillas—a cowardly rabble, who by this manner of serving the South escape being drafted, and occasionally secure a rifle or horse from some stray cavalryman, whom they murder. They never attack an equal force. Their principal occupation just at present is catching so-called "Yankee" negroes, and sending them over the Chowan. The consequence is that the exodus of contrabands is again commenced, and hundreds are weekly passing along the Dismal Swamp Canal *en route* for Norfolk. Our cavalry has twice driven the guerrillas from Elizabeth City. Maj. STRATTON, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, recently destroyed more than a hundred boats of all descriptions on the Pasquotank River. A small force of New-York Mounted rifles was fired upon, day before yesterday, by a rebel party concealed in the woods near Camden Court-house. We had three men wounded—none dangerously. Their names are MCCHESNEY, MCFOY and NIEDERER, of Company C.

The guerrillas do picket duty in carts, their guns lying by their sides. They ride slowly toward our pickets, who of course imagine that some farmer wishes to procure a pass through our lines, or perhaps desires to go to mill. After approaching near enough to have a good view, the rebel suddenly wheels around his cart, and starts off on the run. Some have thus been caught.

The respectable inhabitants of this portion of North Carolina, sigh most devoutly for peace. They dread guerrillas more than Union soldiers, as the former make very reckless foraging expeditions, as well as cause the presence of the latter. Could these people be assured permanent protection, nine-tenths would take the oath of allegiance to the Government. Two companies of guerrillas are organizing in Perquimans County. You will soon hear of their dispersion or destruction. C.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

Return of Gen. Blair's Expedition from Up the Yazoo.

A Great Extent of Country Gone Over.

Bridges, Grist Mills and Cotton Gins Destroyed.

A Large Number of Contrabands Brought Away.

NO REBELS DISCOVERED IN FORCE.

Joe Johnston Reported at the Black River Bridge.

His Force Estimated at Eighteen Thousand Men.

THE LATEST CHICAGO DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Monday, June 8.

A special dispatch from Walnut Hills, (near Vicksburgh,) dated June 2, says:

Gen. BLAIR'S expedition has returned without the loss of a man.

Fifty-six miles of country, from the Big Black to the Yazoo, and eleven miles below Yazoo City, were completely scoured by our troops.

Several bridges and a number of grist mills and cotton gins, used to grind corn, were destroyed; also, a large quantity of cotton, marked "C. S. A."

The country towards Yazoo is teeming with agricultural riches—cattle, sheep and hogs abound in all directions.

Flourishing crops of corn, oats, wheat and rye are seen on every side.

Hundreds of negroes stampeded at the approach of our troops, and followed them into our lines.

Gen. JOE JOHNSTON could not be found. He has not yet been heard from definitely, and it is supposed he cannot raise sufficient force to attack GRANT.

THE LATEST CINCINNATI DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 8.

The *Commercial* publishes a letter dated Memphis, June 3, which gives the following interesting intelligence:

Gen. OSTERHAUS is on the west side of Black River bridge, with his entire division, watching Gen. JOE JOHNSTON, who appeared there on the 1st and 2d inst., with 5,000 infantry and some artillery. Shots were exchanged, and the rebels retired.

Gen. JOHNSTON is said to have 18,000 men, poorly armed and deficient in artillery. There is no probability of his being able to relieve Gen. PEMBERTON.

The expedition under Gen. BLAIR proceeded northward as far as Mechanicsville, forty-five miles, without meeting the rebels in force.

The crops were found in a promising condition, and the country was well supplied with live stock.

A large amount of cotton was destroyed.

The gunboats ran up to Yazoo City several days ago, and destroyed much property. Several rebel transports were seen further up the Sunflower and Tallahatchie, which temporarily escaped.

Communication with Gen. BANKS is kept up on the Louisiana shore. Guerrillas infest the region between Lake Providence and Grand Gulf, with impunity. The Government plantations are selected for attack. A hundred negroes have been driven off or hung.

Every negro with a National uniform on is mercilessly suspended to the nearest tree.

The formidable batteries along the Mississippi, on the first line above the water-batteries, are all silenced, save one, at the extreme upper part of Vicksburgh. It mounts two heavy guns and two 28-pounders.

The rebel battery on Fort Hill is composed of six guns of very heavy calibre. The Federals have mounted six heavy guns in front, and a battery diagonally at that point.

The rebel rumor from Richmond that KIRBY SMITH had attacked Gen. BANKS at Port Hudson, is hardly credited, though some uneasiness is felt.

A rumor from down the river says that SMITH has arrived at Carthage, La., which is very doubtful.

LATEST FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

CAIRO, Monday, June 8.

The anniversary of the capture of Memphis by the Union forces was celebrated Saturday. All the stores were closed, and business almost entirely suspended. The procession, which was very long, marched through the principle streets with banners, paintings, &c. At a meeting at Court House-square speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen, both civil and military.

Information from Helena states that our pickets were driven in on Thursday night, but no demonstration of force was made. It is stated that there are four rebel brigades in that vicinity. Gen. PRENTISS is confident of his ability to withstand any attack that may be made.

There is nothing later from Vicksburgh.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.

A Supposed Lunatic Murders his Wife and Infant Child.

HARTFORD, Conn., Monday, June 8.

This morning the members of the family of WILLIAM STEELE, of East Hartford, on going to his room, found his chamber deluged with blood, and Mr. STEELE lying dead on the floor, with his throat horribly cut, His wife was on the bed, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and an infant, six months old, had its head almost cut off. All were dead—the child still warm.

STEELE'S hand grasped a razor, and it was perfectly evident that he had murdered his wife and child and then killed himself. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of insanity.

Mr. STEELE had been an inmate of an insane asylum, at different times, during the last twenty years. His age was 53 years.

Two of his other children, who were in a different room, escaped.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Officers for the Ensuing Year—The Subjects Considered—Ambulance System, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 3, 1863.

Yesterday afternoon, after some preliminary business, the Nominating Committee reported the names of the following gentlemen as officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. ALDEN MARCH.

Vice-Presidents—Drs. James Cooper, of Delaware; David Prince, of Illinois; C. C. Cox, of Maryland; and E. S. Cann, of Wisconsin.

Treasurer—Dr. Casper Wistar, of Philadelphia.

The Secretaries are not to be appointed until the place of the next meeting is known. The Treasurer of the Association being unable to attend, his report was read by Dr. HASCALL. It represents that owing to the high price of printing, none but the most important papers, and these condensed, can be printed this year. The proceeds of volumes sold were $1,-982 25. Balance on hand last year, $597 61; balance this year, $504 21. The report was adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Publication was also adopted. It gave a review of their labors for the past year, the number of volumes on hand, &c. Dr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, reported a case of diarrhœa aniposa, which was cured by the free use of whisky and porter. This is an unusual case, only twenty-six cases ever having been reported.

The report of the Committee on Prize Essays recommended that the author of an "Inquiry into the properties and physiological uses of veratrum viridi, with notices of its alkaloid veratria, as derived by certain processes," be awarded the prize medal, and that the essay be published.

After some discussion, the report was adopted, and the medal, valued at $100, was presented to the author, SAMUEL R. PERCY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the New-York Medical College.

The Committee on the Hunter Memorial reported the collection of $1 subscriptions, which had accumulated to $357. The account was closed, and the funds will be forwarded to England.

Dr. LAWSON called attention to the recent order of the Surgeon General, prohibiting the use of mercurial and tartarized antimony by the Army Surgical corps, and moved that the Association express its disapprovial of the order. The subject was referred to a Committee consisting of one member from each State.

Dr. ARNOLD spoke of the necessity which exists for making medical provision for railroad accidents.

Dr. Cox called attention to the want of recognition of Army Surgeons, and urged that relative rank be accorded to them. Resolutions to this effect were offered, and that a Committee of five be appointed to memorialize Congress on the subject.

At the meeting this forenoon a large number of additional members from several States were announced as having arrived and registered their names as delegates, including a large number of the Physicians and Surgeons of this city.

The Committee on Appointments made their report. Pending its adoption, it proposed Baltimore, Maryland, as the next place of meeting. Considerable discussion arose, various members proposing different places. The members from Maryland advocated the feasibility of appointing the next meeting at Baltimore as a national measure. It is for the interest of the Association and the country to hold the meeting as far South as possible. The effect of holding it at Baltimore would be a healthy one upon that city and its medical interests. The question finally resolving itself into a choice between Baltimore and New-York City, the latter was unanimously voted for as the place for holding the next meeting.

On motion, a Committee consisting of one member from each State was appointed to investigate and report upon the present and a better ambulance system in the Army of the United States.

A resolution requiring the appointment of a Committee to urge the compulsory vaccination of every person in the United States, was referred to the section of Hygiene.

The Committee appointed to prepare suitable resolutions appropriate to the loss of the Association by the death of its late President, the late Dr. ELI IVES, of Connecticut, made their report, which, after slight amendment, was adopted.

The Committee on Voluntary Communications presented an abstract of a paper by Dr. ANDREWS, of Chicago, on "Diatheses—their Surgical Relation," which was read by the author. Approved and referred to the Committee of Publication.

This paper of Dr. ANDREWS called up Dr. HIBBARD, of Indiana, who combatted in rather a long speech some of the principal features presented.

Dr. ANDREWS replied in support of his arguments and statements, developing from his experience the truth of the position which he assumed.

After the transaction of other business, the Association took a recess.

A SPEECH FROM DR. MACGOWAN.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 3.

After the transaction of some routine business, Dr. J. MACGOWAN, of New-York, from China and Japan, was invited to address the Association. He explained to the meeting the professional bearings of his proposed scientific and industrial expedition to the unknown parts of Eastern Asia. Investigation in relation to the history of epidemics; into the *materia medica*, and into the ethnology of those lands, cannot fail to elicit many facts which promise to be of incalculable benefit to medicine and the collateral sciences. Dr. MACGOWAN expressed a hope that the Association would take some measures to induce the Haytian Government to undertake the acclimatization of cinchona trees, (quinine plants.) He gave an account of the success of the Dutch in Java, and of the English in India, and fully believes that in St. Domingo those invaluable plants might be readily cultivated, and thus secure additional supplies of this great remedy in fevers.

Dr. MACGOWAN has been in correspondence with the Haytian Ambassador in Washington on the subject, and solicits the influence of the profession in urging the institution of the necessary experiments in those portions of America north of the equator where the soil and the climate seem to afford sufficient encouragement. In his further remarks, the Doctor gave an account of the standing of the medical profession in China and Japan, of their medical literature, &c.; and mentioned the singular coincidence in their discoveries in the use of remedies for certain diseases with either the same or similar remedies used here.

Dr. COX, from the Committee on Medical Education, read an able scientific paper on the subject, reviewing the past history of the profession in this respect, and the absence of proper attention to the subject. Many suggestions as to needed improvements were also made. After the rendering of this report, the Committee submitted the following resolutions, which, after discussion, were adopted:

Resolved, That a thorough preliminary education in English, Latin, mathematics and physics constitutes an essential prerequisite to the admission of a student of medicine into the office of a medical preceptor or as a matriculant of a respectable medical college.

Resolved, That the advancement of medical education demands a more extended and symmetrical course of instruction in the colleges, and a more thorough and impartial examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine than at present practiced.

Resolved, That Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene are highly important branches of medical science, deserving the careful consideration of all medical teachers and schools.

Resolved, That societies for medical improvement—State, district and county—are important auxiliaries to the early ascertainment and promotion of science, and are, therefore, highly recommended by this body as valuable levers in the cause of medical education.

The Committee appointed to make a report upon the recent order of the Surgeon-General, prohibiting the use of mercurials and tartarized antimony by the Army Surgical Corps, made a majority report through Dr. LAWSON, of Cincinnati, and an entirely antagonistic minority report by Dr. WOODWORTH, of Indiana. The former strongly favored the use of these remedial agents in the army, and the latter as strongly discountenanced their use there.

A long discussion arose on these reports, which was participated in by a large number of gentlemen. The "Old School," or what Young America would call "Old Fogies," were decidedly opposed to the order of the Surgeon-General, dispensing with the use of their universal panacea for all evils flesh is heir to.

The discussion had not closed when the Association adjourned.

The Hamburgh Exhibition.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following is an extract from a letter received from a prominent member of the Hamburgh Exhibition Committee, by their agents in this City, Messrs. AUSTIN BALDWIN & Co.:

"I hope sincerely that you will succeed in awakening an interest, even at the last moment, for our Exhibition, for, as the only American on the committee, I shall feel deeply mortified if our country is not represented properly in her products and agricultural manufactures.

You say nothing about sending products of our soil, and I would call your attention to the importance of this matter, which would cost but little to send, and would be very interesting for Europeans. For instance, there is the seed leaf tobacco of Connecticut, Ohio, New York; maple sugar, Chinese sugar-cane sorghum, so largely cultivated in some of the Western States; all the cereals from our crops; wines from Ohio and California, and, in fact, everything that is raised in our country. Hops, especially, have been sent from America of late in large quantities, and command high prices. There will be a very large show of produce, Hungary and Turkey especially take the lead in cereals, wines, tobacco, &c., &c. The latter country has taken 400 feet of space. We are now able to form an opinion of the extent of the contributions. The space inclosed, as per the plans which you have received, is about 1,500,000 square feet; shedding and space reserved for stands, 339,356 square feet, yet we find this will not suffice, and have had to extend the space for machinery in motion considerably, besides building a number of sheds extra for cattle, &c. The entries are about as follows: Stallions, 150; Mares, with foals, 41; Mares, 149; sundry horses, 73; colts, 46. Total horses, 459. Bulls, 213; cows, 317; cows, with calves, 12; heifers, 227. Total, 769. Sheep, 1,569, and with lambs, 48. Total, 1,617. Pigs, 240; with young, 15. Total, 260. Grand total, May 18, 3,106. The grand total will probably amount to some 3,500, comprising the best stock of Great Britain and the Continent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE KIRTLAND HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

The Prisoner Discharged—Opinion of Judge McCunn.

Judge McCUNN yesterday rendered his decision in the case of SIDNEY KIRTLAND, arrested by the Provost-Marshal as a spy, and brought before the Judge on *habeas corpus*. The Judge comes to the conclusion that the prisoner should be discharged. The following is the opinion:

OPINION.

In re SIDNEY KIRTLAND.—The relator in this matter, SIDNEY KIRTLAND, was arrested in this City, on the 19th of May last, by order of Assistant Provost-Marshal-Gen. NUGENT, and has since been held and detained by him at the Park barracks. It appears that KIRTLAND has refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, which the Marshal required of him, upon the taking of which it is alleged he would have been discharged. The Marshal's return to the writ of *habeas corpus* sets forth that KIRTLAND has been for many years past a resident and citizen of the State of Alabama, which State is now in armed rebellion against the United States; that KIRTLAND left the State of Alabama in April last, and without permission crossed the lines of the United States army, and came to the City of New-York, where he assumed a false name, and engaged with persons who were carrying on illicit communication with those in rebellion, and he therefore holds him as a spy, or subject to the orders of the military authorities as a prisoner of war. The traverse to the return denies his being a spy, or that he is engaged with any one carrying on illicit communication with the rebels, and that he came here to avoid the Conscription act in the Confederate States, and to remain until the war is over: that he is loyal to the Government, and always has been. The only evidence before me in the matter is that of PHILIP R. MARSH, a special officer attached to the Provost-Marshal's office. He testifies to arresting KIRTLAND; to his going under an assumed name, and that when he arrested him he had a bundle of goods with him, and that KIRTLAND told him he left the South to get rid of the Conscription, and intended to remain here until after the war was settled; that the goods which he was purchasing were for his immediate family use, and for presents for his father's family residing in Connecticut. The goods consisted principally of linen, delaines, pocket handkerchiefs, sewing silk, etc., and KIRTLAND said he was doing nothing but picking up these little lots of goods. The testimony establishes nothing beyond this in regard to the charge against him. It is claimed on the part of the Government that as KIRTLAND is arrested under color of military law for an offence triable alone by Military Courts, the return is conclusive and that I have no jurisdiction to inquire into the merits of the case. These questions have been repeatedly raised and determined in many of the State, and some of the Federal Courts, and the weight of authority clearly is that a State Judge may decide as to the legality of an imprisonment under any circumstances where a writ of *habeas corpus* can be served, though the determination may involve questions of the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, or of the jurisdiction of a Court of the United States; but no person can be deprived of his liberty under any pretence or color of law whatever which is not subject to a proceeding of this nature. If the civil law is in force, he is entitled to his writ of *habeas corpus* out of a State Court, and the Judge is bound to look into the course of his detention. (State *vs.* Wederstrandt, T. U. P. Charl., 213; case of Emanuel Roberts, 2 Hall's Law Journ., 192; Ex-parte Sargeant, 8 Hall's Law Journ., 206; Commonwealth *vs.* Murray, 4th Binn., 487.) And in the case of CARLTON, (7 Cown, 471,) where the question of the State Courts' jurisdiction, in cases arising under an act of Congress, was raised, the Court unanimously held that they had such right. SAVAGE, Ch. J., then said: "Any person illegally detained has a right to be discharged, and it is the duty of this Court to restore him to his liberty." A mere pretence of authority under the laws of the United States is no better than any other pretence. It neither confers an exclusive jurisdiction on the Courts of the United States, nor ousts the ordinary jurisdiction of the State Courts. The Courts of the United States have no exclusive jurisdiction over their officers. (The State *vs.* Dimick, 12 N. Hamp., 197.) The principle was held to be good in the Supreme Court of this State, in 1813, in the case of Gen. LEWIS, where an attachment was issued against him for contempt, in disobeying a writ of *habeas corpus* allowed by a Commissioner of the Court, directed to Gen. LEWIS, "General of Division of the Army of the United States," which commanded him to bring up the body of SAMUEL STACEY, who, it appeared, had been arrested by Commodore CHAUNCEY on a charge of treason, and by his authority delivered into the custody of Gen. LEWIS, who placed him in close confinement. The Court held it was a case which concerned the personal liberty of the citizen and inquired into all the facts, even though the prisoner was in close confinement in a military camp and under military power, and the Court went beyond the pretended charges of treason and examined into the facts of the case. Chief Justice KENT said, "It is the indispensable duty of this Court, and one to which every inferior consideration must be sacrificed, to act as a faithful guardian of the personal liberty of the citizen; and to give ready and effectual aid to the means provided by law for its security. One of the most valuable of those means is the writ of *habeas corpus*, which has justly been deemed the glory of the English law." There can be no doubt, therefore, that this proceeding is proper, and that I have not only jurisdiction in the matter, but that it is my duty to inquire into all the facts of the case, and examine the merits of the cause of detention, and ascertain that he is either properly held or that he be relieved from an illegal confinement. As the return claim he is held as a spy, or a prisoner of war, it becomes necessary to know what the laws provide for in these cases. The only acts of Congress relating to spies are—first, the act of April 10, 1806, which provides that all persons, not citizens of or owing allegiance to the United States of America, who shall be found lurking as spies in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States shall suffer death. Second, the act passed Feb. 3, 1862, which relates to all persons who, in time of war or rebellion against the United States, shall be found lurking as spies or acting as such in or about the fortifications, encampments, posts, quarters or headquarters of the armies of the United States; and lastly, the act passed March 2, 1863, which is substantially the same as the last act. There is no proof whatever, nor is it pretended on the part of the Government, that this man was found lurking about the fortifications, armies, encampments or anywhere else, as a spy, and he clearly is not, therefore, amenable to either of these acts. Nor can he be held as a prisoner of war; for he is not an enemy of the United States; nor has any order or process been issued against him by the President or Secretary of War or of State; in fact, no specific charge of any nature has been absolutely made out against him, and he is not held by any proper legal process. It appears that he is simply the citizen of a State which is in rebellion against the Government; but this fact does not necessarily make him guilty of treason, or of any other crime in itself. There must be some positive overt act to make him amenable to any of the laws cited by the counsel for the Government. He is a citizen of the State of Alabama, and her rebellion does not deprive him of his rights as a citizen of the United States. Section 2, of article 4, of the Constitution, provides that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." And I see no reason why he should be made an exception, and compelled, by the Provost-Marshal, to take an oath of allegiance, when no offence can be sustained against him: and if it were, this simply taking the oath before the Marshal could not exonerate him. And further, he is not in the position provided for in the "act relating to *habeas corpus* and regulating proceedings in certain cases," passed March 2, 1863. That provides for the taking of the oath of allegiance to the Government before some United States Circuit or District Judge, where the person has been imprisoned for some offence against the laws of the United States, and arrested by order of the President, or of the Secretaries of State or of War. It is the duty of the judiciary to fairly and impartially maintain the rights of the citizen, as well as to vindicate the majesty of the laws of the land when violated; and, in the examination of this case, I am clearly of opinion that the relator has committed no offence against the Government, and that his declaration under oath in this proceeding is a solemn and full vindication of his allegiance to the United States, and his further detention by the military authorities therefore being illegal, he must be discharged.

SAMUEL J. GLASSY, Esq., for the Government; Ex-Judge SIDNEY H. STUART for KIRTLAND.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1862.

Trial Trip of the Steamer Neptune.

Yesterday the new steamer *Neptune*, belonging to the Neptune Steamship Company made a trial trip seaward and back to the city. A number of naval and other gentlemen were on board, among whom were Mr. S. M. POOK, naval constructor; Lt. H. M. GREGORY, son of Admiral GREGORY; Mr. JACOB DRAKE, Engineer, which three gentlemen accompanied the trip for the purpose of deciding on the fitness of the vessel for Government purposes; Capt. WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, the General Agent of the line; Mr. DELAMATER, of the Delamater Iron Works; Mr. ESLER, of the Atlantic Iron Works, Brooklyn; Capt. N. B. PALMER, Capt. STONE, Capt. J. R. BAKER, Capt. OSCAR COALES, Capt. J. ODELL and Mr. ROBERT SOMERVILLE.

The *Neptune* is one of five screw-propellers intended to be plied as freight transports between this port and Boston. Her hull was built by VAN DUZEN BROS., and her engine by ESLER & Co., of the Atlantic Iron Works, Brooklyn. Her dimensions are: Extreme length, 220 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 4 inches. She is about 1,300 tons burden. The steamer is divided into five watertight compartments, and is provided with a propeller known as the Hibsch patent, being 12 feet in diameter and having 20 feet pitch. The engine is of the double-vertical direct-acting kind, each cylinder being 44 inches in diameter, and having a 36-inch stroke and an air-pump. She has two boilers, with a fire surface of 4,580 feet, and a grate surface of 144 feet. She is one of the best timbered and thorough-fastened vessels ever built in New-York for the merchant service. Her workmanship is of the first-class, and her engine will compare favorably with that of any other in use. Yesterday the *Neptune* was commanded by Capt. GEO. W. ROGERS, and the engines were under the superintendence of ARTHUR O'HARA. The names of the other steamers to be run on the same line are, the *Galeta*, *Glancar*, *Proteus* and *Nerius*. All the steamers are built after the same model.

The *Neptune* left Pier No. 14, North River, at 10:15 A. M., and shortly after passed the United States frigate *Sabine*, whose excellent band discouraged a national air—a compliment acknowledged by those on board the former vessel. She proceeded down the Narrows to the Lightship, thence ten miles out to sea, the weather, in the meantime, being as favorable as could be desired. On the trip down, a collation in the shape of a lunch was served, and on the return trip, a magnificent dinner, which were partaken of with a keen relish by those on board. That portion of the entertainment was prepared by DELMONICO. In passing the Lightship, a bottle of brandy attached to a pice of board was thrown overboard for the benefit of the crew on that vessel. The highest rate of speed made by the *Neptune* was ten knots an hour, although that is not her maximum figure. She arrived at the foot of Thirteenth-street at 6:15 P. M., having been out eight hours. The owners of the steamer and the guests on board were perfectly satisfied that she would equal, if not exceed, the expectations formed of her.

THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

A Conference of New-York Editors—A Platform Adopted.

A conference of editors connected with several New-York journals was held at the Astor House yesterday, pursuant to a call signed by W. C. PRIME, of the *Journal of Commerce*; PARKE GODWIN, of the *Evening Post*; JAS. BROOKS, of the *Express*; ANSON HERRICK, of the *Sunday Atlas*; HORACE GREELEY, of the *Tribune*, and ELI COMSTOCK, of the New-York *Argus*, having for its object a consultation upon the "nature, extent and rightful limitations (if any) of the liberty of public journalists to criticize the acts of those charged with the conduct of the Government in time of war and civil convulsion." HORACE GREELEY was called to the Chair, and ELI COMSTOCK appointed Secretary. Among the editors present were those who signed the call (with the exception of PARKE GODWIN) and Rev. Dr. PRIME, of the *Observer*; P. J. MEEHAN, of the *Irish American*; J. BEACH, of the *Sun*; JOHN CLANCY, of the *Leader*; Mr. OTTENDOFFER, of the *Staats Zeitung*; ROBERT MCFARLAND, of the *Scientific American*, and several others.

The objects of the meeting were briefly stated by Hon. JAMES BROOKS, after which Mr. GREELEY submitted a series of resolutions, expressing his views of the position which editors should take in the present aspect of affairs. After some discussion these resolutions were submitted to a committee, consisting of Mr. BROOKS, Mr. TILTON, and Mr. PRIME, to which was subsequently added Mr. OTTENDOFFER and Mr. GREELEY, to consider and report thereon. A recess was then taken, during which the committee made some amendments to the resolutions as submitted by Mr. GREELEY, and on the reassembling of the conference, submitted the following as their report:

Whereas, The liberty and rights of the press, as affected by the existence and necessities of a state of war, and especially of civil war, are topics of the highest public concern; and

Whereas, Recent events indicate the existence of grave misapprehensions and lamentable confusion of ideas with regard to this vital question; Therefore,

Resolved, That our conceptions of the rights and duties of the press in a season of convulsion and public peril like the present, are briefly summed up in the following propositions:

1. We recognize and affirm the duty of fidelity to the constitution, government and laws of our country, as a high moral as well as political obligation resting on every citizen, and neither claim for ourselves nor concede to others any exemption from its requirements or privilege to evade their sacred and binding force.

2. That treason and rebellion are crimes, by the fundamental law of this, as of every other country; and nowhere else is culpable so abhorrent, as in a republic, where each has an equal voice and vote in the peaceful and legal direction of public affairs.

3. While we thus emphatically disclaim and deny any right as inhering in journalists or others to invite, advocate, abet, uphold or justify treason or rebellion; we respectfully but firmly assert and maintain the right of the press to criticise freely and fearlessly the acts of those charged with the administration of the Government, also those of all their civil and military subordinates, whether with intent directly to ensure greater energy, efficiency and fidelity in the public service, or in order to achieve the same ends remotely through the substitution of other persons for those now in power.

4. That any limitations of this right, created by the necessities of war, should be confined to localities wherein hostilities actually exist or are imminently threatened, and we deny the right of any military officer to suppress the issues or forbid the general circulation of journals printed hundreds of miles from the seat of war.

Some discussion ensued as to the rights of Generals to exclude certain papers from their lines, during which Mr. GREELEY said that Gen. MCCLELLAN excluded the *Tribune* from his camp, and he believed he had a right so to do. Mr. GREELEY also advocated the insertion of a resolution recognizing the right of the Government to suppress papers palpably treasonable, and such as were evidently published in the interest of the rebels. He thought if the power of suppressing such papers were trusted to the President alone it would be exercised with discretion and would be in safe hands. In answer to this it was said that papers openly advocating treason would be suppressed anyhow, and it was better to say nothing about it in the resolutions. The resolutions as above-submitted were then unanimously adopted and the Secretary was directed to transmit copies thereof to the President and members of the Cabinet. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. STETSON for his hospitality in furnishing free accommodations and the meeting adjourned.

The Late Gunpowder Explosion at Seventy-ninth-street.

THE INJURIES SUSTAINED—FUTURE ACTION IN THE MATTER.

At the time the above unfortunate explosion took place, the amount of the injuries sustained was not fully known. Latterly, however, many of the leading parties who suffered so severely in their dwellings and outhouses have got the damaged property appraised, and $70,000 would not cover the expenses to which the City will be liable. The whole matter will shortly be laid before the City Authorities.

Of those who have sustained heavy loss by the explosion referred to, Messrs. KEYES, HUSTED, RIKER and LAWRENCE are among the leading sufferers. Their dwellings were in excellent order, and had been nicely fitted up for the Summer months, but by this catastrophe they were reduced almost to a mass of ruins. Mr. KEYES alone has suffered to the amount of about $7,000, and the escape of his two children was almost miraculous.

A meeting will shortly be held to have the matter put in a preliminary form in order to lay the damages and the claims for compensation before the City authorities.

Tammany Hall.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOURTH OF JULY.

At a special meeting of the Board of Sachems, held on Monday, at 3 P. M., pursuant to adjournment, Hon. JAMES B. NICHOLSON presiding, the Committee on Orations reported through Senator CORNELL, that their Brother HENRY C. MURPHY consented to deliver the oration on the 4th of July, and Brother JOHN T. HOFFMAN will read the Declaration of Independence.

Gov. SEYMOUR will be specially invited to be present at the celebration, by a Committee of Invitation consisting of Grand Sachem E. F. PURDY, Sachem NICHOLSON and WM. M. TWEED, who will proceed to Albany to request him to address his brethren of Tammany on the occasion.

Sachems TAYLOR, BRENNAN and DELAVAN, Committee of Arrangements, reported progress, and the meeting adjourned to Monday next, at 3 o'clock, to confer with the Special Committee of the General Democratic Committee for the completion of the arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July.

Strike Among the 'Longshoremen.

Yesterday morning at an early hour the 'Longshoremen commenced a great strike for higher wages, in accordance with their resolutions on Saturday last, when several of the parties who employed them received notice of the advance they would demand. At 9 o'clock groups of dock hands, assembled near the piers from East River to Pier No. 11 on West-street; and endeavored to dissuade men from taking their places, at the prices paid last week. They were generally successful. In about an hour, 500 'longshoremen assembled on the piers in the First Ward, and subsequently marched in a body to Pier No. 11, North River, where they found a number of laborers engaged in removing a cargo. The laborers, having been notified by a leader of the crowd to desist, refused to comply, when the 'longshoremen at once attacked them, and quickly drove them off the Pier. Gangs of laborers are now working at several piers on the East and North Rivers, under the protection of a strong force of police. The strike already extends from Pier No. 8, East River, to Pier No. 11, North River. A riot is anticipated, and a strong police force is in readiness to quell it. The 'Longshoremen demand $2 per day, and 50 cents per hour after 7 P. M. Their employers have large posters out, offering employment to 1,000 dock hands at $1 50 per day; and also calling for an additional thousand men to load carts, &c.

The Brooklyn City Directory.

This volume makes its appearance promptly for the year 1863-'64. It is enlarged by the addition of thir-y pages of matter, and in its general appearance a decided improvement is manifest.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION ...MONDAY, June 8, 1863. } Four o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members

Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Reuper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Councilman Webster—

Petition for a ferry from Fourteenth-street to Jersey City.

Which was referred to Committee on Ferries.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That section eleven, article eight, of the ordinances of the City relative to the Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows: "The Chief Engineer shall also have authority to employ mechanics in the Corporation Yard, not to exceed twelve in number, at a compensation of eight hundred dollars per annum."

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That the vacant lot on the southwest corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Councilmen Brandon—

Resolved, That the sunken lots on First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

[G. O. 358.]

By the President—

Resolved, That the pay of the foremen in the Bureau of Wharves, Piers and Slips be increased to two dollars and fifty cents per day.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved that the Comptroller be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board, at the earliest practicable moment, what amounts of fines have been deposited in the City Treasury by the Clerks of the various Police and District Courts, also the amounts of fines and penalties paid into the City Treasury by the Corporation Attorney.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to set and reset curb and gutter and flag both sides of the street in Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Gaw—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Charles J. Morrell to place a barber's pole on the sidewalk in front of his premises, number three hundred and thirty-six Fourth-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

[G. O. 359.]

By the President—

Resolved, That the salary of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to date from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, said increase to be taken from the appropriation of "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That Seventy-first-street be paved with Belgian pavement, such as was used in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Russell—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Fifty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places to inquire into the propriety of having Manhattan-square bounded by Seventy-seventh and Seventy-ninth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues, properly graded and inclosed with a proper fence, and report the same to the Board for their action thereon.

Which was referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

[G. O. 360.]

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots numbers two hundred and twenty-six and two hundred and twenty-eight East Nineteenth-street be filled in immediately, under direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller with statement of Treasury balance to June six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation relative to the fines and penalties for violations of corporation ordinances paid into the Corporation Attorney's Office.

Which was received and ordered on file.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Conference Committee be discharged from the further consideration of ordinance of Board of Aldermen, providing for the office of Deputy Collector of City Revenues, a Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Washington Market, and a Messenger to the Collector of the City Revenue.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, McConnell, Reuper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

REPORTS.

[G. O. 361.]

Report of Committee on Finance, concurring to pay bills of Sunday Times newspaper.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 362.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, concurring to pave Forty-second-street, between sixth and seventh avenues, with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 363.]

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, concurring to pave Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 364.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag sidewalks of Seventh-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 365.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate and grade One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 366.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate Fifty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 367.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring in granting permission to Robt. Tone to regulate and grade One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 368.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag and reflag sidewalks of Third-avenue, east of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 369.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to curb, gutter and flag Eighty-ninth street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 370.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag the sidewalks of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-sixth to Fifty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 371.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag the sidewalks of Forty-seventh-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 372.]

Report of Committee on Roads concurring to lay cross and sidewalks at the intersection of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 373.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to flag Fifth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 374.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to set curb and gutter-stones, and flagging sidewalks both sides Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 375.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate and grade One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, from Third to Eighth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 376.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to lay crosswalks at the intersection of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street and One Hundred and Fifty-third-street and Tenth-avenue

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 377.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to regulate and flag sidewalks on One Hundred and Thirty-second-street, between Fifth and Seventh avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 378.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to curb and gutter, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, between Second and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

[G. O. 379.]

Report of Committee on Roads, concurring to curb, gutter and flag Fifty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

[G. O. 380.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the low and sunken lots on the east side of Broadway, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, be filled in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 381.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee of Public Health of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lot on the north side of Forty-seventh-street, one hundred feet east of Ninth-avenue be fenced, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 382.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Fourteenth-street, adjoining the Church of the Immaculate Conception, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O 383.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots on Fiftieth street, south side, between First and Second avenues to the houses east from Second-avenue, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 384.]

Councilman McVay moved that the Committee on Public Health be discharged from the further consideration of the report of same committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the vacant lots in Forty-ninth-street, north side, between First and Second avenues, to the house east from Second-avenue, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman McConnell moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to fit up and furnish a room, heretofore used as a committee room, adjoining the room used as the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, as a private room for the exclusive use of the members of the Board of Aldermen, &c.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in.

[G. O. 385.]

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolutions, first, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the lessee of a portion of Mount Morris square, for the sum of five thousand dollars, whenever the said lessee shall have surrendered all claim to the premises leased by him, and known as a portion of said square, together with all improvements made theron or erected thereon, and that he take his receipt therefor, the said appropriation to be taken from the appropriation for improving Mount Morris-square: and second, that the Street Commissioner be directed to proceed with the work of improving and regulating Mount Morris-square, whenever the terms of the foregoing resolutions are complied with.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

[G. O. 386.]

Councilman Brice moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew Costello, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars, for injuries done his horse, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

[G. O. 387.]

Preamble, reciting that a resolution was approved January three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, donating the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children the sum of one thousand dollars, which failed to receive votes sufficient to authorize the Comptroller to pay, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children for the sum of one thousand dollars, as a donation, and charge the amount to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Commissioners of the Central Park be requested to increase the wages of the laborers on the Park to one dollar and eighty cents per day, and also the wages of horses and carts to three dollars per day.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector, and Corporation Counsel be requested to adopt the most feasible plan to have the streets cleaned immediately, and the ashes and garbage removed, and that they also be requested to adopt such measures as they may deem most advisable to procure the necessary funds to pay the exp

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 8, 1863.

$10,000	U.S. 6s,'81,Reg.	108¼	
1,000	U. S.6s 5-20s,Coup.	100¾	
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, Oregon W.L y'rly.	107⅜	
700	Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ c.		
	N.Oct. & Apr. sml.	106⅜	
30,000	do.	107	
1,000	U.S. 6s,1 yr. C.	101⅜	
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	62⅜	
15,000	Mo. State 6s.	69	
6,000	do.	68¾	
6,000	Har. R. 1st M.	113¼	
1,000	Ill. C.R.Bs.	119¾	
3,000	do.	120	
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F.	106	
3,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	90	
3,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.	112	
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C.	3M. 85	
1,000	Det. M. & T. 1M.	104	
10	Bank of Commerce	105	
25	Am. Exc. Bank	105	
100	Cen. Am. T. Co.	41	
200	do	40⅜	
50	do	b10 41	
300	Canton Co.	32	
850	Cumb. Coal Prefd.	26	
100	Minn. Min. Co.	107	
175	Pacific M. S. Co.	183⅜	
100	do	183	
200	Am. Coal Co.	65	
1250	N. Cen. R.	104⅜	
200	do	b10 120	
100	do	119⅞	
700	do	119¾	
100	do	s30 119⅜	
700	Erie Railway	95⅜	
2350	do	95⅜	
50	do	s10 95⅜	
100	do	s30 95⅜	
200	do	b10 95⅜	
300	do	s3 95⅜	
200	do	95⅝	
100	do	s10 95⅜	
100	do	b10 95⅜	
300	do	b30 96	
300	Erie R. Pref.	104	
200	do	s60 104	
100	do	104⅛	
50	Hudson R. R.	131⅜	
100	do	131¼	
200	do	131	
50	do	s30,130	
100	do	s60,128⅜	
500	Clev. & T. R. opg.	109⅜	
100	do	109	
1000	C. & N. W. R.	30	
250	do	b90 30¼	
100	do	b3 30	
50	Miss. & Mo. R.	25	
800	Har. Railroad	101	
100	do	s60.100⅜	
300	do	b10.101⅜	
300	do	101⅜	
100	do	101⅜	
500	do	s30.101¾	
400	do	s15.101¾	
800	do	s30.101¾	
50	Second-av. R.	82	
300	Reading R.	b30.108	
500	do	b3.108	
200	do	107¾	
100	do	107	
100	do	106¾	
850	Mich. Cen. R.	116	
100	do	b10.116⅛	
300	do	s30.115⅜	
1050	M. S. & N. I.	76⅜	
800	do	76⅜	
100	do	s30 75⅜	
500	do	s60 75	
150	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30.114	
100	do	114⅛	
350	do	114	
25	Panama R.	189½	
600	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.	107	
100	do	106¾	
200	do	105¾	
100	Chic. & Alton.	73	
100	do	b10. 96¾	
2200	Clev. & P. R.	88	
200	do	b10 88	
200	do	s10 87¾	
800	do	87¾	
1700	do	87½	
450	Gal. & Chi. R.	102	
400	Chi. & R. Is.	98	
500	do	97½	
100	do	s30 97½	
50	do	b30 98	
160	do	s10 97¾	
50	do	b30 97¾	
100	do	s10 97½	
100	do	b10 97½	
100	do	s30 97¼	
200	do	97¼	
200	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	46	
316	do	45	
25	do	44¾	
100	Chi., B. & Quin. R.	113	
100	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	71	
400	do	71¾	
100	do	b10 71¾	
100	do	b30 71¾	
100	do	71¾	
200	Alt. & T. H. R.	45	
20	do	44	
100	do	b30 45½	

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Cou.	108	
500	U. S. 6s, '67.	103	
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 y. c.nw	99	
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.		
	Notes.	b10 107	
2,000	Mo. State 6s.	68¾	
3,000	E 5th M, B.ex in.	105	
9,000	Ohio & Miss. R.C.	35⅞	
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	60	
10,000	Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	60	
20,000	Amer. Gold.	143	
100	Canton Co.	31	
400	do	30⅜	
300	do	30	
100	do	29⅜	
50	do	29¾	
100	do	29	
100	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	26	
200	do	25¾	
200	do	25⅝	
50	Quicksilv Min. Co.	41	
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	42¾	
50	do	41	
200	Mich. Cen. R.	115⅜	
200	do	115⅝	
100	Amer. Coal Co.	64¾	
25	Erie R.	95⅜	
1200	do	94⅜	
100	do	b10. 94⅝	
500	do	94¼	
300	do	94¾	
200	do	s10 94⅞	
100	do	94⅜	
400	Erie R. Pref.	103⅛	
50	Hudson Riv. R.	130⅜	
100	do	s10. 130¾	
100	do	s10. 130	
200	do	130	
100	do	s30. 130	
300	do	s3 129¾	
100	do	129¾	
50	Del., Lack. & W. R.	165	
200	Harlem R.	101	
260	do	s3.100⅜	
300	do	100⅜	
100	Reading R.	107⅜	
50	do	107⅜	
100	do	107⅜	
100	do	107⅜	
200	do	s10.106¾	
100	do	b30.106⅝	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	85⅝	
300	do	s3 85¾	
200	do	85¼	
100	do	85¾	
200	Gal. & Chic. R.	100	
100	do	99¾	
100	do	99¼	
50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	108¾	
200	do	108	
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	96¾	
100	do	b10. 96¾	
50	do	b10 96¾	
150	do	b30. 97	
700	do	96¾	
200	do	96⅞	
150	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	43	
100	do	43¾	
400	P., F. W. & C. R.	70½	
200	do	s30. 70⅝	
250	Chic. & N. W. R.	30	
50	Nor. & Wor. R.	92	
100	Alt. & Ter. H. R.	44⅜	
75	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	113	

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold.	142¾	
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.ct.		
	Notes	b10 107	
$2,000	do	106⅜	
1,000	Debt Certificates.	101⅜	
5,000	Mo. State 6s	68¾	
5,000	do	68¾	
100	Cum. Coal. Prf.	26	
100	do	b3 26	
100	do	25⅞	
100	do	s3 25⅝	
100	Bucks Co. Lead	1	
100	do	s10 1⅛	
200	do	1⅛	
200	do	1⅛	
200	Erie Railway	s3 94¾	
800	do	94⅞	
100	do	s10 94¾	
100	do	b10 95	
400	Erie R. Prf.	104	
100	do	103⅞	
50	P., F. W. & C.	71	
60	do	b10 71¾	
200	Harlem R.	101	
260	do	s3.100⅜	
300	do	100⅜	
300	Reading R.	107⅜	
50	do	107⅜	
100	do	107⅜	
100	do	107⅜	
200	do	s10.106¾	
100	do	b30.106⅝	
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	85⅝	
300	do	s3 85¾	
200	do	85¼	
100	do	85¾	
200	Gal. & Chic. R.	100	
100	do	99¾	
100	do	99¼	
50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	108¾	
200	do	108	
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	96¾	
100	do	b10. 96¾	
50	do	b10 96¾	
150	do	b30. 97	
700	do	96¾	
200	do	96⅞	
150	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	43	
100	do	43¾	
400	P., F. W. & C. R.	70½	
200	do	s30. 70⅝	
250	Chic. & N. W. R.	30	
50	Nor. & Wor. R.	92	
100	Alt. & Ter. H. R.	44⅜	
75	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	113	

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$15,000	Amer. Gold.	143	
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c.		
	Notes.	107	
5,000	do	c83⅛	
50	Canton Co.	b3 29	
100	Cumb. Coal.	25¾	
60	N. Y. Cen. R.	119	
200	do	118¾	
100	do	b3 119	
200	Erie Railway.	94⅜	
600	do	94¾	
300	do	94	
100	do	s10 94	
300	do	94⅜	
100	do	s10 94⅜	
200	do	s3 94⅜	
300	do	94⅜	
200	do	b3 94⅜	
100	Erie R. Pref.	b3.104¾	
200	do	104	
400	Harlem R.	100¾	
150	Hud. River R.	s3?.130	
50	do	130⅜	
100	Reading Railroad.	107	
100	do	s3 107⅛	
300	M. S. & N. I.	b10. 107	
300	do	74	
100	do	73⅞	
100	do	s10 73⅝	
100	do	b5 74	
500	Clev. & Pitts.	85⅜	
300	do	85⅝	
400	do	b3 85⅞	
200	do	85¾	
100	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	70⅜	
100	do	70⅝	
150	Chic. & N. W. R.	30	
200	Chic. & R. I. R.	s10 96⅜	
600	do	96⅜	
100	do	96⅜	
100	do	b10. 96⅜	
100	do	b30 96⅜	

MONDAY, June 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 6, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 30:

Increase in Loans	$919,224
Decrease in Specie	450,964
Decrease in Circulation	153,284
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	3,493,967

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 7, 1862.	June 6, 1863.	May 30, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,600	$69,128,000
Loans	142,318,318	182,745,080	181,825,856
Specie	31,218,882	37,241,676	37,692,634
Circulation	8,813,603	6,341,091	6,494,375
Gross Deposits	150,254,145	211,060,077	217,511,274
Exchanged	24,087,184	48,292,923	51,280,153
Undrawn	125,566,961	162,767,154	166,261,121
In Sub-Treasury	16,385,150	21,899,383	28,363,055

The Bank return is lower than last Monday on the Deposit line by about three and a half millions. The Sub-Treasury balance is six and a half millions lower. These facts would seem to show that nearly ten millions in United States Currency have left the City for the Armies of the West and the Potomac in the last week. The Loans and Discounts at Bank have partially increased. The Specie average is affected by the payments into the Treasury for Customs less than half a million of dollars. The market for Money to-day is again active among the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ₱ cent. The pressure from borrowers, however, is not so decided as on Saturday. Some of the commission firms probably relieved themselves by cash sales of Stocks at the early Board. Loans on United States security and Discounts on first-class Merchant paper are still had at 5@6 ₱ cent. There is as much difficulty in carrying Gold Coin for speculation as Railway stocks, and this circumstance, in connection with the increasing depression in Exchange, has weakened the price to-day nearly 2 ₱ cent., (sales at one time 142½ ₱ cent.,) while Bills on London are down to 156@156½ ₱ cent.

There is increased depression on the Railway and other speculative Shares at the Stock Exchange to-day, and the decline from Saturday's lowest sales, is 2@2½ ₱ cent. on the New-York Roads and from 2½ to 4½ ₱ cent. on the Westerns. The eagerness to sell some of the latter was as marked at the Second Board after the Bank accounts of the Brokers for the day had been made up, as in the forenoon when the cash sales were supposed to have been made for this object. Erie old stock, as the standard of the Railway share market, was less affected, so far as demand is concerned, than New-York Central or the Western Roads. Being more universally dealt in, there was, perhaps, more buying, at the reduced figures, to cover *short* contracts made by the *Bear* interest at the close of last week. The heaviest fall of the day was in Illinois Central, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Galena and Rock Island. These were specially weak at the Second Board. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were steady throughout the day, and Missouri 6 ₱ cents were sold at Saturday's prices.

At 4 o'clock there was no important changes in the market from the Second Board printed sales. Hudson River advanced to 130 ₱ cent. Erie was about 94½ ₱ cent. The following prices were made as compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	144⅜	143
U. S. 6s, 1881	108½	108
N. Y. Central	121¾	119¾
Erie	96⅜	94⅜
Erie Preferred	105	103¾
Hudson	132	130
Toledo	110⅜	108
Pacific Mail x d	184	182
Harlem	103	100¾
Canton	32	29
Cumberland	26¾	25¾
Harlem Pref.	108	105
Mich. Central	116	116⅜
Mich. Southern	77	74
Mich. Guarant'd	115	112⅜
Illinois Central	109¾	105
Pittsburgh	99⅜	85¼
Fort Wayne	72¾	70⅜
Rock Island	100	96¾
Northwest	31	30
Galena	103¾	99¾
Reading	109¾	107¾

The sales of United States 5-20 years Stock in this City to-day by conversion of United States Currency, are $1,361,900; of which $960,-200 through the Loan Agency and $401,700 by subscriptions direct at the Treasury office.

The election of the Hudson River Company to-day brought into the Direction several representatives of the wealthy party who have been recent heavy buyers of the stock, on the rapidly increasing and profitable business of the line as a richly favored suburban, as well as great trunk Road. No change, it will be noticed, is made in the executive of the Company.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Mechanics'	114	American Exchange	105
America	126	Chatham	98
Phœnix	101	Bank of the Republic	106
North River	102	Bank of N. America	106
Tradesmen's	105	Irving	90
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Nassau	105
Seventh Ward	130	N. Y. County	120
State of New-York	103	Broadway	110
Commerce	105	Manuf. and Merchants'	100
Ocean	97	New-York Ex.	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	103	Al. & T. H. 2ds, in	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	L. C. & Mil. L. G.	42
N. Y. Cent. con., '76	122	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105
Erie R. thirds, '83	112	Chi. & N. W. int.	96
Erie R. fifths, '85	105	C. & N. W. 1st m., 2d ser.	87
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	106	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	60
Hud. R. firsts '59	116⅜	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	75
Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85	116⅛	Del. Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Hud. R. conv. '67	127	Del., L. & W. 2ds	111
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	113¾	Harlem 1st m. 2d ser.	105
Har. seconds, '64	107	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	91
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	91
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	M. & P. du C. 1sts	108
Mich. S. seconds	102	Mil. & P. du C., ex.	112
N. Ind. R. G. I.	104⅜	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	112
Mich. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	109	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	112
Illinois Central, '75	119¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	109
Al. & T. H. firsts	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	104
Al. & T. H. 2ds, prefer'd	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
		Clev. & Pitts, 4ths	86

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Hudson River Railroad convened at the office of the Company, in this City, to-day, for the election of a board of Directors. The following gentlemen were elected; the names of the new Directors being in *italic*, in place of Messrs. E. H. Miller, W. H. Hays, H. A. Smyth, John L. Aspinwall, and E. Corning, of the old Board:

SAMUEL SLOAN, *Leonard W. Jerome,*
JAMES BOORMAN, *William R. Travers,*
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, *Paul S. Forbes,*
EDWARD JONES, *James T. Sanford,*
WILLIAM KELLY, *John M. Tobin, and*
D. THOMAS VAIL, *Addison G. Jerome.*
M. H. GRINNELL,

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board, Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN was reelected President and Mr. D. T. VAIL, Vice-President. Mr. BOORMAN having declined to serve another term in the management, for reasons personal to himself, which he briefly stated to the Board, Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY was made a Director to take his place.

The following resolutions of the Board, appreciative of the past services of the President and Superintendent of the Board were also unanimously adopted and directed to be published.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Hon. SAM. SLOAN, for his faithful and successful management of the finances of this Company, and for the untiring energy and devotion to its interests, exhibited in the general management of the operations of the Road, to which we are largely indebted for our present prosperous condition.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are hereby tendered to Mr. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent of the Road, for the exercise of his great mechanical skill in the service of the Company, and especially for his successful improvement in the mode of adapting wood-burning engines to the use of coal, and for his valuable improvements in coal-burning engines, whereby great savings have been effected to the Company.

The following resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Board on the retirement of Mr. BOORMAN from a service which dates back from the initiation of the Road, were adopted, and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of JAMES BOORMAN, Esq., from the position held by him for so many years as Director of the Hudson River Railroad Company, the Board desires to express its regret that he has at length taken the step long contemplated by him, and to acknowledge, in parting, the value and importance of the services rendered by him to the Hudson River Railroad from the earliest inception of the project till its final completion.

Resolved, That this Board would come short of their duty to their old associates, and to the interests committed to their hands, should they fail, now that success has demonstrated the sagacity and foresight of those who originated a project once deemed wild and visionary, to recognize the merits of those who first invested their capital in the unpopular enterprise, and carried it in triumph through its many periods of doubt and depression.

Resolved, That this Board gratefully testifies to the practical wisdom, experience and devotion of Mr. BOORMAN, which have been most conspicuous in all the past history of the road, and to the liberality with which, without salary or compensation, he so long served this Company as its President, and gave to it so much of his valuable time.

Resolved, That in view of these facts, these resolutions be entered at length on the minutes of the Board, and be published in the daily papers of this City, and that a copy of the same be presented to Mr. BOORMAN by the President of the Board.

A letter from the President of the Union Bank of Rochester advises that a most dangerous counterfeit of the $20 bills of the bank have appeared in circulation; the engraving is so closely imitated that, while the paper is of inferior quality, and the signature of the President but indifferently executed, there is no safety to the public but in refusing all bills of this denomination.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $6,556,968 68, including $142,000 for Customs; payments, $5,660,211 85; balance, $22,796,140 10.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 8, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 33 bbls. Ashes, 45,956 bbls. Flour, 1,[illegible] bbls. Corn Meal, 210,892 bushels Wheat, 1[illegible]0,495 bushels Corn, 179,847 bushels Oats, 21,010 [illegible]kgs. Provisions, and 1,759 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls. Pots at $8 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls continue quiet and nominal at $9.62½c. ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in less demand, and is unsettled in price, to-day. Middlings, 56c. @58c. ₱ lb. Sales 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, though prices have favored buyers decidedly, influenced by liberal arrivals and a further decline in gold. Sales, 8,750 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 25; poor to choice extra State at $5 65 @$6 2½, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6@$6 15 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 00 @$5 25
Extra State	5 65 @ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75 @ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	6 00 @ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 20 @ 7 75
Extra Genesee	6 20 @ 7 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 20 @ 9 50

Southern Flour is depressed and declining. Sales, since our last, 900 bbls., at $6 30@$7 for poor to good superfine; $7 05@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite heavy to-day: sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $5 60@$7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills; $4 50 for Fairfax; $4 50 for Marsh's Culoric, and $4 55@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered at reduced prices, yet the demand has not been active. Sales have been made of 57,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 72; Amber Western, at $1 52@$1 55; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 48; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 43@$1 45; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 42; Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 40; Amber State, at $1 53; Red do., at $1 50 ₱ bush. Corn is heavy and cheaper; the demand is moderate; sales have been reported to-day of 94,000 bush., at 74c.@76c. for shipping mixed Western; 68c.@73c. for unsound; 75c.@77c. for White and Yellow Western ₱ bush. Rye is in less request at 99c.@$1 01, according to quality, ₱ bushel; sales, 1,600 bushels. Oats continue in slack demand, including Canada at 77c.@79c.; Western at 77c.@79c.; State at 78c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal.

HAY—North River Bale continues plenty and heavy at 85c@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at 15c.@23c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been dull, to-day; prices unaltered.

MOLASSES—Sales, since our last, 320 bbls. New-Orleans, part at 45c.; 740 hhds. Porto Rico, at 46¾c. @50c.; and 185 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 41c.@43c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The principal inquiry, to-day, has been for Petroleum, for immediate and future delivery, especially the latter, at equal to 27¾c.@28c. for crude, and 55c.@57c. for refined, here, free, ₱ gallon. No important alteration in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after, but at declining prices; sales, to-day, 4,500 bbls., at $11 62½@$11 75 for old Mess; $12 50@$12 75 for new Mess here, and $14 for do. deliverable in August; and $10 50@$11 50 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 6¼c.@7¾c. for Hams, 4¾c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in slack demand at 6c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; sales 150 boxes. Lard is tending downward; sales, 1,000 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is less active; sales 200 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly, at 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales, 150 bags East India, at $8 25@$8 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS.—Sales, to-day, comprised 960 hhds., including New Orleans, at 9¾c.@12¼c.; Porto Rico, at 11¾c.@11¾c., and Cuba at 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Market buoyant.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 lbs. Prime, at 11c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., 44¾c.@45c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and unsettled to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 31,000 bush. Grain, in bulk and bags, at 7½d.@8¾d. ₱ bush.; 150 pkgs. Provisions at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 1,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 1¾d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Cork and orders, 20,000 bush. Grain at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Marseilles, a foreign bark with Provisions, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 13	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	June 13	New-York	Southampton.
Edinburgh	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Jura	June 13	Quebec	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 20	New-York	Bremen.
City of Manchester	June 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Glasgow	June 27	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Patrick	May 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Melbourne	May 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Hamanonia	May 25	Southampton	New-York.
Louisiana	May 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Andrew	May 28	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Columbia	June 9	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	June 10	New-York	Havana.
Morning Star	June 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	June 20	New-York	Havana.

For California.

Northern Light	June 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
America	June 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Asia*, *via* Boston, close here to-day at 5:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Jura*, *via* Quebec, close here on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *Edinburgh*, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, close at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Saxonia*, close at 10:30.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, close today at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M. on Wednesday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Northern Light*, close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, A 3d plate patent magic gold hunting lever, No. 13,940, J. Hoddell & Co., makers, London. The above reward will be paid, on recovery of the watch, by LOUIS S. FELLOWS & SCHELL, No. 21 Maiden-lane.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A BROADWAY SAVINGS' BANK BOOK, No. 12,321, in account with ABM. BROWN, Jr. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to No. 74, 6th av.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 596 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 8th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 693 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted as chambermaid, and fine washing, or as laundress; understands fluting; a respectable person having good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at her late employer's, No. 3 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing and froning, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid, or assist in waiting, or take care of children; best City reference can be given. Call at her present employer's, No. 48 West 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, washer and ironer, or plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 165 West 24th-st. Good City reference can be given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing or would do waiting in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; be t of reference. Call at her present employers', No. 8 East 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, lately arrived in this country, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children, and would make herself generally useful; no objection to city or country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 90 5th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—Wanted, by a young Scotch Protestant girl, a situation to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or to take care of children; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 569 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with washing and ironing; understands French fluting. Call at her present employers', No. 304 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—THE NATIVITY.

IRVING HALL—BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUFLOCQ'S HOLY LAND AND FATHER REED'S CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Continental*, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 2d inst., and our correspondence from Port Hudson to the 28th ult., the day after the battle, of which we have already had brief accounts. The reports of losses in that battle prove to have been much exaggerated, though we are still without the official lists. No more assaults had been made upon the enemy's works, and Gen. BANKS had adopted the policy of starving them into a surrender. It is stated that the rebel commander had offered to surrender, provided the garrison were allowed to march out with their arms, &c., but Gen. BANKS refused to entertain any proposition but that of an unconditional surrender. Some further incidents of the fight of the 27th are given, which prove the desperate character of the resistance of the rebel garrison. Our correspondent at Port Hudson assures us that no fears need be entertained as to the result of the siege.

Dispatches to the Chicago and Cincinnati papers furnish us intelligence from Vicksburgh and vicinity to the 2d inst., fuller than we have before received. Gen. BLAIR'S expedition up the Yazoo River had returned, without the loss of a man, and without encountering the rebels in force. Fifty-six miles of country, from the Big Black to the Yazoo, were completely scoured, and bridges, grist-mills, cotton-gins, and a large quantity of cotton marked "C. S. A.," were destroyed. The country is described as teeming with agricultural riches. Hundreds of negroes stampeded, and followed the expedition back to our lines. The gunboats also ran up to Yazoo City, several days ago, and destroyed considerable rebel property. One of the dispatches states that nothing definite had been heard from JOE JOHNSTON, while another states that Gen. OSTERHAUS, with his division, was on the west side of the Big Black watching him, he having appeared there on the 1st and 2d inst., with 5,000 infantry and some artillery. According to this dispatch, JOHNSTON was supposed to have in all about 18,000 men, poorly armed and deficient in artillery. No attack from him was feared.

Four rebel conscripts and an escaped National prisoner from Chattanooga have arrived in Cincinnati. They report that 10,000 men had been withdrawn from BRAGG to reinforce JOHNSTON, and that BRAGG has not now over 45,000 men.

Reliable information as to the strength of the rebel force in East Tennessee leads to the belief that no invasion of Kentucky will be attempted from that direction. At Knoxville, it is said, there are but 12,000 troops, at Loudon Bridge 600, and at Strawberry Plains 600. Cumberland Gap is held with but 2,000 men, and the force with PEGRAM, now said to be at Monticello, is variously reported at from 5,000 to 8,000—both numbers probably exaggerations. At last accounts, all was quiet on the Cumberland River.

We were mistaken, it appears, in supposing that the reconnoitering force from General HOOKER'S Army recrossed the Rappahannock on Saturday. It was still on the other side on Sunday evening, and had been undisturbed by the enemy, who continued to occupy Fredericksburgh in force, and still did so yesterday. Our correspondent thinks a general engagement is not imminent, though there are indications that there may be noteworthy events ere the close of the week.

It will be seen by the letter of our Suffolk correspondent that the rebel report that our forces were evacuating that place was untrue. On the contrary, it has been made stronger than ever by fortifications, and the whole line of the Nansemond has been so strengthened that it will be impossible for any rebel force to pass it.

An order has been issued permitting ladies and children to go to and return from the South, under certain regulations. Those going South cannot return until the close of the war, and those coming North must subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the National Government.

GENERAL NEWS.

The official reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments New-York Volunteers, yesterday, was a complete success. A large deputation from our City regiments turned out to welcome them, and in the evening they were entertained with a banquet at the City Assembly Rooms.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, the Hackley contract imbroglio was the subject of much attention. A resolution by Mr. FROMENT requesting the Mayor, Comptroller, City Inspector and Corporation Council to devise "the most feasible plan" for cleaning the streets and paying for the work, was adopted. Mr. DONALDSON sent in a letter stating that he has permitted the Comptroller to pay out to the street sweepers the money for which he held requisitions, and that he is still indebted to them to the amount of $22,600. To meet their claims he desires that the requisitions for the last half of April and the first half of May, withheld by the City Inspector on the ground of non-performance of the contract, shall be given to him. These amount to $23,250. The ordinances regulating the City Inspector's Department require a certificate from the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection that work has been properly performed before the City Inspector can grant a requisition for payment on a contract.) A resolution directing the City Inspector to give Mr. DONALDSON the requisition was laid over. Another resolution was adopted asking the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to the power of the City Inspector to grant the requisitions; and, also, if they were granted by order of the Common Council, whether the act would involve any liability on the part of the City to the contractor. The City Inspector sent in a communication replying to a resolution of inquiry, that he is cleaning the streets by order of the Commissioners of Health, and that he has sold the sweepings to parties who are at the demand of the Comptroller to pay for them at the price heretofore paid. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock on Thursday.

In the Board of Councilmen concurrence was had on Alderman FROMENT'S resolution in regard to a new plan for carrying on the work of street-cleaning. The Corporation Counsel replied to a resolution of inquiry, that, except as to his appointment and removal, the Corporation Attorney is independent of him, and that as his returns of receipts are made to the Comptroller, the Corporation Counsel has no knowledge of them; but he has requested of the Corporation Attorney the statement desired by the Board and will transmit it to them as soon as it is received. The Board adjourned to four o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

A meeting of Editors connected with several New-York papers was held at the Astor House, yesterday, to consult together upon the rights and liberties of public journalists in time of war. A series of resolutions was agreed upon expressing the views of the meeting, and copies thereof were directed to be sent to the President and members of the Cabinet.

The trial trip of the steamer *Neptune*, built for the Neptune Steamship Company, was made yesterday, much to the satisfaction of those on board. The steamer left the pier at 10:15 A. M., and returned at 6:15 P. M. A fine collation was served in the cabin by DELMONICO.

The St. Paul *Press* furnishes some interesting details of the expedition which will soon move against the hostile Indians of the Northwest. It will consist of nine companies of the Seventh, two companies of the Ninth, and eight companies of the Tenth Minnesota regiments, besides nine companies of Mounted Rangers, and a battery of eight pieces and 130 men. The train will consist of 300 mule wagons, six mules to a wagon, and twenty ambulances. Its route is not made public, but its supposed destination is Devil's Lake—the place where the Indians are gathering. The expedition will act in concert with that of Gen. COOK, which is to move forward from Sioux City, Iowa. Low water has somewhat delayed movements. Besides the above force, 1,862 men will be left to guard the frontier settlements, and 700 stand of arms have been distributed among the settlers for self-defence.

Judge MCCUNN yesterday discharged SIDNEY KIRTLAND, arrested by the Provost-Marshal as a spy, and brought up on *habeas corpus*. The opinion of the Judge will be found in another column.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, RICHARD JAYNES, who killed JANUS COSTELLO, the alleged seducer of his wife, on the 9th ult., was arraigned on an indictment for murder, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, which plea was accepted by the prosecuting officer, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence on Saturday. WALTER M. CLARKSON pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded. PATRICK J. HANBURY, a constable of this City, was tried and convicted of extortion, in demanding and receiving larger fees than the law allows. He was remanded for sentence.

There was a further decline of 1½@2 ℔ cent. in Gold and Exchange, yesterday, and a heavy fall on the Railway Share list at the Stock Exchange. The Government Stocks continue in demand, the conversions yesterday being $1,361,900.

Breadstuffs were quite heavy and decidedly cheaper, yesterday. Cotton was in less demand at irregular prices. Pork was the only active article in the Provision line, and it was sold at reduced rates. Sugar and Molasses were in good request. Petroleum was brisk and buoyant. Whiskey was in fair demand and was somewhat firmer. Freights were dull, the strike among the Stevedores and 'Longshoremen having had the effect of checking shipping operations materially. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Cattle Market continues abundantly supplied with animals. About 4,000 beeves were on sale at Forty-fourth-street Monday, and prices for all, excepting the best, were ½c.@½c. ℔ lb. lower. There were comparatively few really fat droves in market, and these brought 11c.@12c. ℔ lb., net weight. Common cattle sold slowly at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Large numbers were previously bought by speculators, who generally lost money. Comparatively few droves were held over for to-day, but there will probably be sufficient for all wants.

The Union and the States—Real Nature of Our Perils.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, writing in the *Federalist*, over eighty years ago, of the inconveniences of the old Confederation, was led by his experience of them to make the following remarks:

"There is in the nature of sovereign power an impatience of control, which disposes those who are invested with the exercise of it, to look with an evil eye upon all external attempts to restrain or direct its operations. From this spirit it happens, that in every political association which is formed on the principle of uniting in a common interest a number of lesser sovereignties, there will be found a kind of eccentric tendency in the subordinate or inferior orbs, by the operation of which there will be a perpetual effort in each to fly off from the common centre. This tendency is not difficult to be accounted for. It has its origin in the love of power. Power controlled or abridged is always the rival or enemy of that power by which it is controlled or abridged. * * * * * * * If, therefore, the measures of the Confederacy cannot be executed without the intervention of particular administrations, there will be little prospect of their being executed at all. The rulers of the respective members, *whether they have a constitutional right to do it or not*, will undertake to judge of the propriety of the measures themselves. They will consider the conformity of the thing proposed and required to their immediate interests or aims, the momentary conveniences or inconveniences that would attend its adoption. All this will be done; and *in a spirit of interested and suspicious scrutiny*, without that knowledge of national circumstances and reasons of state which is essential to a right judgment, and with that strong predilection in favor of local objects which can hardly fail to mislead the decision."

HAMILTON and his coadjutors by no means expected to get rid of the tendency to this sort of disintegration and obstruction, by the establishment of the present Government, for to do that they would have had to change human nature itself. HAMILTON himself says, on the same page, that "it results from the constitution of man," that "the persons intrusted with the administration of the affairs of a Confederacy, will not at all times be ready with perfect good humor and an unbiased regard to the public weal to execute the resolutions and decrees of the general authority." What they did expect was that the new Constitution would provide the means of counteracting this tendency—of doing, in fact what is the main end of all Governments, checking the operation of instincts purely selfish. But if they were alive now they would be struck by the extraordinary tenacity of life of the errors which they combated. For, after the Government which they devised as a complete corrective has been in operation for eighty years, we find, the very first time that it is subjected to a great strain, hundreds of orators and newspapers spring up all over the country to repeat and enforce the very fallacies which the *Federalist* was written to refute, and of which the very adoption of the Constitution was a solemn national repudiation. The tendency to elevate the State sovereignty above that of the nation at large; to make the interests and safety of the Union subordinate to those of New-York, or New-Jersey, or Illinois; to teach people that the evils to be apprehended from a total destruction of the Confederation, as long as the State organization is preserved, are trifling in comparison with those which are to be apprehended from the concentration of much power in the hands of the National Government—is just as marked now, in certain quarters, as it was in the days when MADISON and JAY and HAMILTON were reasoning the people into Union. The great obstacle to Union with which the founders of the Republic had to contend—the desire of local politicians to preserve their own field of ambition secure from competition from outside—presents itself still with just as much distinction as ever. Each desires to have that fraction, in which he is most powerful or influential, made as independent as possible of all the rest. This is the chief secret of the States rights doctrine. JEFFERSON DAVIS, for this reason, prefers a confederacy of Slave States to the whole Union; Gov. SEYMOUR thinks the State of New-York of vastly greater value than any other political organization in existence; and at last we get down to FERNANDO WOOD, who wants even to cut loose from the State, and set up a "Free City" for himself. HAMILTON laid it down in his day as something well understood that "the tendency of federations was always to anarchy rather than to despotism," and what is happening before our eyes is an additional proof of the truth of his assertion. Our danger at this moment is, as it was in 1789, not that we shall unite too closely, but that we shall go to pieces. And HAMILTON might have added, what is also no less true than remarkable, that in every case in which a Confederacy has resulted in anarchy, it has been in the main due to the fear of concentration, simulated and excited by ambitious and designing men. And all that has ever been gained, in the vast majority of cases, by excessive precautions against the one despot, has been the substitution of a dozen, each of them malignant and unscrupulous in the direct ratio of the smallness of his territory.

The Mississippi River—Operations of Gens. Grant and Banks.

We have news from Gen. BANKS' army at Port Hudson *via* New-Orleans, up to the 1st inst., and from Gen. GRANT'S army at Vicksburgh up to the 3d. At each of the two scenes of action at these respective dates, things were in a very similar state. Gen. GRANT'S army was still investing Vicksburgh, with his right and left wings resting on the Mississippi River; Gen. BANKS' army was investing Port Hudson, 228 miles below Vicksburgh, with the right and left wings of his army resting on the river. GRANT had made no assault in force upon the Vicksburgh defences since the attack of the 22d, which was unsuccessful; and BANKS had made no assault upon the Port Hudson works since the attempt of the 27th, which also was unsuccessful. All that has been done at Vicksburgh for the last eighteen days has been to keep the rebel garrison awake by an active fire from the siege guns in the rear and the gunboats in front; and precisely the same course has been pursued at Port Hudson for a fortnight past. The latest advices from Vicksburgh indicate that it is GRANT'S plan to pursue the siege steadily and mainly by engineering operations, with an expectation that the garrison must soon succumb from hunger; and our New-Orleans letters of this morning set forth that BANKS intends pursuing a similar plan, with like hopes. In one important point, however, there is a difference:—while we hear much about the great rebel army that JOHNSTON is gathering in the rear of Gen. GRANT, we hear nothing whatever of any rebel force in Gen. BANKS' rear. This is fortunate for Gen. BANKS, for his army is very much smaller than that of Gen. GRANT, and is not so favorably posted to resist an attack in the rear. It is fortunate for both of these excellent commanders that they have first-class naval officers to cooperate with them. Admiral FARRAGUT has been as uniformly successful and brilliant in all his naval operations as BANKS has been in his land operations in Louisiana; and Admiral PORTER'S operations have only been less glorious than those of Gen. GRANT because they have been so very much smaller in their sweep and aim. Gen. BANKS and Gen. GRANT communicate with each other by means of couriers along the Louisiana bank of the river.

There has been a certain notable parallel between the present campaigns of Gens. GRANT and BANKS ever since they opened. About the same time in April they began to move their respective armies, the one from Millekin's Bend and the other from the Teche,—each intending to reach his point of attack from a new direction, and after a long march. Gen. GRANT had no sooner crossed the Mississippi than fighting began; and after five great and victorious battles, he invested Vicksburgh on the 18th of May. Gen. BANKS likewise had to fight his way up through Louisiana to Alexandria, and he had half a dozen victorious engagements with the rebels. After the last of GRANT'S battles, he proceeded directly to the investment of Vicksburgh, which he effected on the 18th ult. After Gen. BANKS had reached Louisiana, he had to carry his troops down the Red River; but his investment of Port Hudson was effected, we judge, by the 23d. Gen. BANKS' battle of the Plains, in the rear of Port Hudson, may stand as the parallel of Gen. GRANT'S battle of Black River Bridge, on the 17th, as on both of these engagements depended the effecting of the respective investments. Both armies, as we have already said, have made one general assault on the enemy's works—Gen. GRANT'S four days after investment, on the 22d, and Gen. BANKS also about four days after investment, on the 27th. Both of the armies reached their points of destination flushed with victory. And both are now in like manner persistently and heroically pursuing their siege work. We trust that the arms of both will ere long be crowned with complete victory.

A LUCKY MISS.—A distinguished engineer officer, who took a prominent part in the bombardment of Fort Pulaski, has made a calculation based upon the destruction caused by the late powder explosion in Eighty-sixth-street, in this City—that had our artillery succeeded in exploding the enemy's magazine at Fort Pulaski, to which its main effort was directed, the result would have been the annihilation of both the opposing forces. No man would have been left to tell the tale, no stone left upon another to mark the site of the contending foes.

The Banishment of Rebels.

The question how to receive and how to treat the disloyal citizens of the United States who have recently been sent through to the rebel lines and warned not to return till the war is over, is under discussion in the Confederacy, and exciting no small degree of feeling. We published yesterday a very bitter philippic from the Richmond *Sentinel* on the subject, which is a type of the prevailing spirit of the rebel Press. The policy of sending these persons South is denounced in a spirit of extraordinary bitterness and ferocity. The *Sentinel* exclaims: "What should our Government do in response to this *demoniacal* outrage of our enemies?" And it answers: Some "will cry out precipitately 'Raise the black flag.' *Perhaps it will come to that.*" But the *Sentinel* intimates that chiefly cowards and laggards who keep themselves out of harm's way will join in this cry for the "black flag," and therefore it suggests other modes of meeting the issue. The allusion to the black flag by one who so obviously regards the frequent appeal to it by rebel noncombatants with a good degree of contempt, is only made by the *Sentinel*, we judge, to remind the people of the North that there is a "black flag" kept in Dixie, finished, folded and ready for us, and only withheld from the breezy winds of Southern battle by the forbearance of our foes.

The *Sentinel* has two propositions on this question of the banishment of disloyal persons to the Confederate territory. It says:

"In reference to this new policy of *brutality*, we think we should begin by appealing to the civilized world;" and in case "the general sentiment or physical power of Christendom is inadequate to the task of repressing *barbarism* within the geographical limits of civilization, let us at least demand of the nations of the earth that they hold us guiltless * * * when we too shall raise the cry of '*no* quarter to the foe,' *as raise it we must and will.*"

In view of this fierce denunciation, the threadbare threat of the "black flag," and the appeal to the civilized world for an expression of its stern displeasure, it is worth while to consider the nature of the offence our Government is charged with. The act is simply sending into the rebel lines citizens of the North whose lives and conduct indicate an active sympathy with treason, and who by overt act have tried to make that sympathy effective in aid of the rebellion. Of the fifty or sixty persons who have been sent South from St. Louis, a number were convicted correspondents and mail-carriers for the rebels, and persistent agents in trying to smuggle through to the rebels articles contraband of war. Others were guilty of receiving, secreting, and aiding by money and otherwise rebel officers and soldiers revisiting Missouri, who in so doing could only be regarded as spies. Others still boasted themselves to be enemies of the United States Government—they rejoiced when its armies were defeated—they refused to accord it any allegiance—they prayed for the advent of the rebel armies and the establishment of rebel rule in Missouri. And what was true at St. Louis was true, we doubt not, everywhere else. Only the open, avowed, incorrigible and dangerous enemies of the United States, and those detected in secret acts of correspondence with them, were ordered beyond the Union lines, and forbidden to return. No "children" have been ordered away—no women have been sent except those convicted of disloyal acts and refusing to cease their guilt, and those asking to be sent away because their husbands or protectors are already in the South, bearing arms against the Government.

When the "civilized world" gets the facts, it will fail to see the "brutality," the "barbarism," the "demoniacal outrage" of sending such persons temporarily beyond the Union lines. The laws of nations would fully justify the imprisonment, if not the hanging, of citizens guilty of such traitorous acts against their Government. The rebels themselves have set the example of bloody discipline upon Southern Unionists. No man on their side ever sent letters of aid and comfort to the armed defenders of the Union, or prayed for the defeat of the rebel armies, and refused to aid the rebel cause when required, without paying forfeit with life. No such gentle correctives were applied as banishing such persons into the Union lines to "divide" Northern "purse and cheer."

It is an infinite mercy, therefore, to disloyal persons at the North, that they are simply banished from our lines, instead of being imprisoned or hung, as they certainly would be if guilty of like crimes at the South. And so far from the Confederates having a right to complain of our Government for cruelty in the premises, they ought rather to laud its leniency. We not only show mercy to their friends who are within our lines, but we send them South, alive, whole and sound, and abundantly able, as they are willing, to *shoulder guns in the Confederate cause*, and help fight the Government of the United States, that they so vehemently detest and oppose! It is not often, in history, that such magnanimous disposition of domestic foes will be found recorded. And it will be an unheard-of absurdity that civilized nations should be asked to condemn and repress as brutal, barbarous and demoniacal, a policy of the United States toward the Confederates, the moral aspect of which is extraordinary clemency to the aiders and abettors of the rebellion, and the military effect of which is to increase the number of arms-bearing men in the Confederacy to resist the armies of the Union.

DIMINUTION OF HOOKER'S ARMY.—The Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth regiments of New-York, two years volunteers, returned to this City yesterday, and had a magnificent reception from the military and citizens generally. There are but few more now of these short term troops to leave the Army of the Potomac—though there are still a large number of nine months' men in the army of Gen. BANKS, whose terms are about expiring.

The diminution in several of our armies, and especially in that of Gen. HOOKER, from the return of these troops, has been very great. From the official record, it appears that 8,901 soldiers of New-York regiments (two years) passed through Washington during May, and the two regiments that arrived yesterday would run these figures up to over 10,000; while there also passed through Washington in the same month, 10,593 Pennsylvania nine months' men. We suppose that the aggregate number of soldiers who have left the field and returned to private life during the last five weeks, is not less than 25,000. Add to these the losses in the May battles on the Rappahannock, which, as reported by either side, were left oscillating between 15 and 30 thousand, and compare the results with the official statement of HOOKER'S force, published before the late battles, and it may be estimated that the Army of the Potomac numbers less than 100,000 men. Add to all these losses, the heavy losses of GRANT and BANKS during their present sanguinary campaigns, and it will be seen that the late month of May was one of the most weakening to our armies since the war opened.

It is probable, however, that the greater concentration of our forces in the Southwest has left each of our two great armies there as strong as ever; and the concentration, or possibility of cooperation, which is being effected in Virginia, will probably make HOOKER'S army also as strong as ever.

The only new regiments that have been raised during this period of weakening have been colored—the Fifty-four Massachusetts, now on its way to South Carolina, the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, being raised—the *Corps d'Afrique* of Gen. ULLMANN in Louisiana, Gen. THOMAS' black regiments in Arkansas and Tennessee, and Gen. WILD'S brigade in North Carolina. We anticipate, however, that before the close of next month, at least ten white regiments, consisting of returned soldiers and other volunteers, will take the field. The commencement of the conscription era will doubtless depend a good deal upon the result at Vicksburgh and the success in raising black troops.

THE MACS.—There are three great Macs in the ever-victorious army of Gen. GRANT—MCCLERNAND and MCPHERSON, each commanding a corps, and MCARTHUR, commanding a division. The North British character of many of the other names, including GRANT'S own, in the same army, is noticeable. There is LOGAN, and WALLACE, and BLAIR, all Generals, and a host of others in subordinate positions. In the army of ROSECRANS there were the two famous brothers MCCOOK—of whom only the duplicate Mac, MCDOWELL MCCOOK, is now left; and the two Macs who successively commanded the Army of the Potomac do not need to be named.

The American Physical Man—How Does He Stand Among the Races!

DIFFERENCES AMONG EUROPEAN RACES—AMERICAN PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT—GENERAL SUPERIORITY OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN—MEN SUPERIOR PHYSICALLY TO WOMEN—SUPPOSED CAUSES.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, May 16, 1863.

Some time since I saw in the TIMES a brief article, attributed to a Surgeon in the army, who had been making inquiries on the physics of the American man. The facts were in the main correct, but had not been carried to the same extent as some other observations made within a few years. Several years since, Prof. HENRY, of the Smithsonian Institution, and Mr. MANSFIELD, Commissioner of Statistics for Ohio, commenced a series of inquiries on this subject, which have been extended to the examination of many thousand individuals, both men and women. These results have never been published—but I hope may be, for the sake of a knowledge of human development which may greatly increase our knowledge of the influence of food, race and climate, in modifying, for good or evil, the human constitution.

In the report on the statistics of Ohio, for 1861, Mr. MANSFIELD gives the results of inquiries upon the physical man of Ohio, which, of course, corresponds with the general type of Americans. Some portions of that article may interest your readers—certainly will the students of climate and ethnology, as well as the believers in American superiority.

On the general question of race, climate and institutions, Mr. MANSFIELD says:

"The Bushman of South Africa, the Negrillo of the New-Hebrides, or the Indian of South America, can by no possibility be made equal in strength to the European races, unless climate, regimen and discipline be first changed, and ages of a new physical experience to the race be undergone. The differences in these marked varieties we can readily see, but there are other minor differences, not at first plainly visible, which are yet very important, and, in a million of men, would make a vast difference in their physical strength. The Belgian and Rhenish German is inferior in stature to the Englishman, and the Englishman to the Scotch Highlander. The differences in stature between some of the European races are as great as that between the average heights of men and women—a difference which in itself, if there were no other, would make a difference in the intrinsic value of labor. The subject of human physical development is therefore one of very great importance. An inquiry into it is one of the most interesting branches of the modern science of ethnology. It is one, too, of practical importance; for it is now clearly ascertained that the human strength may be greatly increased by systematic regimen; that the body may be improved in health and development by one class of influences, and deteriorated by another; and, finally, that whole races of men may be sensibly changed by the changes in climate and institutions."

In the United States there is much less variety of race than is generally supposed. In fact, there are but two original *roots* (Ethnologically) to the people of the United States, viz.: the German (Gothic) and the Celtic. The English, German, Hollanders and Scotch are almost exclusively of the former, and make full four-fifths of this nation; that part of the Irish and Scotch, who descend from the ancient inhabitants of Britain, are Celtic. But this does not make one-fifth of the people.

Now, let us compare (see Ohio statistics) some of the European races, with the American man as he is *now* developed, in the climate, and under the institutions of this free country.

Average height of Belgian men, taken from QUETELET *Sur L'Homme*, 5 feet, 5⅝ inches.
Height of recruits enlisted in London, (JOHNSON,) 5 feet 6 9-10th inches.
Heights of eleven Highland Regiments, 5 feet 7 9-10th inches.
Average height of 239 men, taken at random, in the Interior of Ohio, 5 feet 10⅝ inches.

Thus the average height of Ohio men is *five inches* above that of the Belgians; *two and a half* inches above that of English recruits, and *one and a half inches* above that of the Scotch Highlanders. Of the 239 individuals included in the Ohio table, 59 (one-fourth) were *six feet and upward*—ten being *above* six feet two inches.

The measurements *round the chest* of the principal classes are as follows:

	Inches.
Men of Ohio, round the chest	38.02
London recruits	32.00
Scotch Highlanders	39.7

Thus we see that the Scotch Highlanders are larger round the chest than our men; but, I believe, they are the only people in the world who are. If, now, we suppose the proportions of each of these classes to be in the ratio of their heights, and the circumference of their chests, we can make a compared ratio, which will show nearly the solid contents of their bodies, and the result is:

Scotch Highlander	895.28
American	858.30
London Englishman	673.01

By this it will be seen, that the Scotch Highlanders are a little superior in general development. There is no doubt the Belgians and Germans would come below either of these—except, perhaps, the Londoners; but, on the other hand, it is quite certain recruits enlisted in London do not fairly represent Englishmen. The majority of Englishmen are, no doubt, much larger round the chest than the London recruits. Still, their average size will not come up to that of Americans, except in some localities, like that of the Scotch Highlands. The Europeans of the Continent are probably all (in the average) considerably below the size of Americans.

Now, from this fact we may deduce a corrollary of some importance. If we were to take ten thousand Americans and ten thousand Europeans of this inferior development, (all other things being equal,) *the Americans would be superior in strength and capacity for labor.* I believe this to be a fact. I believe, too, that if European armies were put in place of the rebel armies, we should have destroyed them long ago. One of our main difficulties in this rebellion is, that *we are fighting Americans.*

In regard to women, I am sorry to say that all the measurements heretofore taken seem to show that American women are *not* superior, and hardly equal, to European women, in physical development. But we have hardly examples enough to prove this, and most of our examinations have been in the New-England factories, which hardly furnish a fair test. But why are American women generally so delicate? I think because: 1. They are too much in-doors, and have too little active exercise; 2. Because they have too many household cares. An American laboring woman has more ambition, and therefore more care, than a European peasant woman. An American lady not only has more cares, but lives too much in-doors. The results are unfortunate—a feeble and delicate constitution. This subject is worth some attention, and I may give you some other facts.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 8.

PAYING THE TROOPS.

Funds for the payment of Gen. FOSTER'S army to the 1st of May have been laying in New-York for the last three weeks, awaiting safe transportation to Newbern. By a recent order of the War Department, no public funds will be sent to any of our stations on the Atlantic coast except in war vessels or under their convoy.

REVENUE DECISION AFFECTING CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TRADE.

Commissioner LEWIS, of the Internal Revenue Department, has just made a decision of great interest upon a revenue question presented to him from Oswego, and involving the construction of the vital clause of the miscalled Reciprocity Treaty. It is as follows:

By schedule 'B' of the Excise law, one of the subjects of stamp duty is: entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any Custom-house, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value; in which case the stamp duty is twenty-five cents. When the goods exceed $100, and do not exceed $500 in value the duty is fifty cents. When the value exceeds $500 the duty is one dollar ($1)

In the treaty with Great Britain made the 5th of June, 1854, called the Reciprocity Treaty, it is stipulated that certain articles, principally agricultural products, shall not be subject to import. The language of the treaty in this particular, is: 'The articles enumerated in the schedule hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies, or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively, free of duty.'"

After considering the suggestion of a conflict between the Excise act and the Reciprocity Treaty, and arriving at the conclusion that he is "not prepared to say that there is any conflict between the Treaty and the Statute," Commissioner LEWIS proceeds:

"*The duties contemplated by the treaty are clearly frontier duties or customs. Those imposed by the statute are stamp duties. The subjects of the customs are foreign products entering the ports of the country. The subjects of the stamp duties are for the most part written or printed instruments used in the ordinary business of the country. A stamp on a port entry is no more a duty on the goods described in the paper, than a stamp on a conveyance is a tax on the lands granted by the deed.* The instrument used is but a vehicle of the law used in the transportation or transfer of property, or in carrying out the contracts of the parties concerned. That may bear an appropriate burden of duty without the subject of the commercial transaction or contract being touched by it. The tax, or deed, must be paid either by the buyer or the seller, or both; and the necessity of such payment may enter into the consideration of the parties in making their bargains, but that is a consequence necessarily attendant on all taxes.

The stamp duty on entries of grain from Canada may affect its price slightly in the market; but only incidentally and not directly. An inconsiderable increase in the cost of transportation or of tolls on the New-York canals would affect it much more seriously. An agreement with Great Britain, that Canadian breadstuffs shall be admitted into ports of the United States free of duty, does not import that they shall be exempt from inland regulations relating to their receipt and transit, or to the expenses to which those regulations may subject them. It is true, indeed, that regulations might be made, that would seriously embarrass the trade with British Provinces, and interfere with the objects of the treaty, and if such should appear to be the deliberate purpose of Congress in any act passed ostensibly as a tax law, Great Britain might have reason to complain. But even in such case, in the absence of any complaint officially, and of the recognition of its reasonableness by the executive head of one Government, it would be assuming more authority than I see any title for, if this bureau were to take upon itself to interfere between the high contracting parties, and to release the agents of the Government from their obligations to collect a tax imposed by act of Congress. But there is nothing tending to show that Congress contemplated the imposition of a duty upon the importation of free goods from Canada in the form of a stamp tax. Whatever may be the effect of the tax, it is but an incident, and as such, the way it may happen to operate is not a subject of legitimate objection.

If the two species of tax are different, it is certain that the imposition of one cannot be considered a violation of an agreement not to levy the other, when no such violation was designed. The one was clearly within the terms of the treaty. The other had no existence in this country as a national regulation at the date of the treaty, and there was certainly at that time no anticipation of its being brought into use during the ten years the treaty had to run. The imposition of such a tax is not expressly forbidden by the conditions of the contract, and I do not see that any prohibition is implied. The officers of the Internal revenue are therefore instructed that the act of Congress requiring stamps or entries, must be enforced in relation to entries of free goods coming from Canada, as well as of goods coming from other foreign places."

CASHIERED.

For being drunk on duty, Lieut. ELEAZAR MULHOLLAND, Ninety-eighth New-York Volunteers, was sentenced to be cashiered, by a Court-martial at St. Helena Island, of which Col. W. H. DAVIS, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was President. The sentence has been approved.

SUTLERS.

By the recent order of Gen. HOOKER, sutlers in the army are obliged to take out licenses. The Internal Revenue Office was thronged to-day with these persevering and industrious gentlemen, getting the necessary papers.

THE PROFITS OF WHALING VOYAGES.

Commissioner LEWIS has decided that income tax to be levied for 1862 upon the profits of whaling voyages cannot be distributed through the years consumed in the voyage out, must be paid for the year as in 1865 the tax will be similarly levied upon that year's income, not in the three year's absence upon whaling grounds.

A GOOD INDORSEMENT.

The following indorsement appears on an applica-

tion for a soldier's discharge returned to the Medical Bureau here:

"Respectfully returned, recommending that said soldier be discharged from service, if he will be of any 'service to his mother,' as he has never done any for Government, and never will."

LETTER FROM BILLY BOWLEGS.

The following letter from "BILLY BOWLEGS," King of the Seminole Indians, dated Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, May 13, thus talks true Union politics to Commissioner DOLE:

"All the forces here are mostly Indians, and I now look at it that by your power the nation can be cleared out of the rebels, and we could take our families back to their homes, and I do wish you could send power quick that our country could be cleared out. The Indians that took sides with the Secesh are still in our country holding it, and they are joined by the Texans, and they are assisting in holding our country. The tribes that joined with the Secesh don't want to hear your word, which is just and right; for when you find a man that is not honest, why the law takes hold of him; and I do wish that it would take hold of them. You said in your letter that our country would be cleard out so we could take our children home this Spring; you said it would be done in a short time, and I think that it will be done by your power; and I hope you will send on a strong power. What I mean is, that if you would send on a force of white soldiers. This is all the wishes that I really would like to have you do us in a quick time."

BILLY'S ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A BUSHWHACKER.

BILLY concludes his letter with the following amusing account of an adventure with a bushwhacker:

"One thing more: I will say what happened to me when we were in Arkansas. I was sent to Rhenn's Mill from our camp at Bentonville, and I come on a secesh. I found out he was a bushwhacker, and I made up my mind not to kill him. We were both on horses, and I rode up to him, thinking to take him prisoner, and as we come up I took hold of him and he of me, and being on horses, we could not tussel as well as if on the ground, and so we both fell from our horses, and in the fall my pistol fell from my hand, and at this the man broke loose from my hand and got my pistol before I could, and started and run, and my horse was standing out a little ways, and he jumped on him, and run away with him. Of course he could of killed me, but he just run away with my horse. He took all I had—two revolvers, and saddle and bridle, and horse; and since then I have not had any gun; but I think I was doing my duty, and I think that our Father will give me another gun. This is all I have to send to you now. Also, I am well and hearty now. There may be a time when we shall see each other with our own eyes."

He signs himself "Billy Bowlegs, King of the Seminoles, and Captain Company F, First Indian Home Guards."

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 8.

THE LATE EXPEDITION UP THE MATTAPONY.

Rear Admiral LEE has forwarded to the Navy Department the report of Lieut. Commander GILLIS, giving the details of the joint expedition of the army and naval forces up the Mattapony River. Its main object was to destroy a foundry at a point ten miles above Walkertown, where it was said ordnance matter was manufactured for the enemy. With this purpose, 400 infantry, on the morning of June 4th, embarked at Yorktown on board the United States steamer *Commodore Mooris*, Lieut. Commanding GILLIS, United States steamer *Commodore Jones*, Lieut. Commanding MITCHELL, the army gunboat *Smith* and the transport *Wimiessemnet*. The expedition proceeded to Walkertown, about twenty miles above West Point, on the Mattapony River where it arrived at 2 A. M. of the 5th. Here, the troops were landed and marched to Aylett's, where the objects of the expedition were successfully accomplished, and the foundry, with all its machinery, together with mills, grain, &c., destroyed. The land forces also destroyed grain at other places, and captured horses, mules and cattle, and at 5.30 P. M. reembarked. The vigilant dispositions of Lieutenant-Commander GILLIS kept the river below clear, and the rebels attempting demonstrations at several points were dispersed by the gunboats. The navy had no casualties. Admiral LEE thinks that the entire success of the expedition was owing to our evacuation of West Point only five days before, thus precluding the probability of any movement in that direction, and throwing the enemy off his guard.

EXTENSIVE CAPTURES BY OUR BLOCKADERS.

The United States steamer *Sunflower*, Acting Master EDWARD VAN SICK, on the 31st ult., in the Gulf of Mexico, captured the schooner *Echo* with 185 bales of cotton. She purported to be from Metamoras, but had no invoice for 125 bales, and her passenger list did not correspond with the actual number o board. She was sent to Key West.

The United States steamer *De Soto*, Capt. W. M. WALKER, on the 24th ult. captured the schooners *Gen. Prim* and *Rapid*, and sloops *Jane*, *Adelie* and *Bright*, all loaded with cotton and bound to Havana. The same vessel has also captured the schooner *Mississippi*, with 187 bales of cotton, which, with those previously reported, makes seven prizes within five days; and as all of them are condemned, their proceeds will occasion a comfortable sensation in the Captain's pocket. The same vessel on the 14th captured the schooner *Sea Bird*, of Havana, without logbook, with papers incomplete, &c.

The United States steamer *Kanawha*, Lieutenant Commander W. K. MAYO, captured on the 18th ult., while running the blockade off Mobile bound to Havana, the schooner *Ripple*, with 110 bales of cotton; also on the previous day the schooner *Hunter*, from Mobile bound to Havana, with 43 bales of cotton.

In a letter to the Navy Department, dated Key West, Acting Rear-Admiral BAILEY says since he took the command, Dec. 9, 1862, forty-three vessels have been captured by the vessels of the squadron and declared good prizes; others have been released by the the Court, and others still destroyed at Indian River and other places along the coast. Many prizes have been sent in by the West India and Western Gulf squadrons, making the number that have come in for adjudication since January last, seventy.

AN ORDER IN RELATION TO LADIES GOING TO OR RETURNING FROM REBELDOM.

The following order in relation to "passes" has been issued:

Ladies desiring passes to go or return from the rebel States can receive permits under the following regulations:

First—All applications for passes to go South must be made in writing, and verified by oath, addressed to Maj. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate, Washington, D. C., as follows:

I, "A. B.," applicant for a pass to go to City point, Va., and now residing at ——, do solemnly swear that if said pass be granted, I will not take any property excepting my wearing apparel, and that all the article to be taken with me are confined in the trunk or package delivered, or to be delivered to the Quartermaster on the transport steamer on which I am to go to City Point. That I have not been in any insurgent State, nor beyond the military lines of the United States within thirty days last past. That I will not return within the military lines of the United States during the present war, and that I have not in my trunk, nor on my person, any papers or writings whatsoever, nor any contraband articles.

No person will be allowed to take more than one trunk or package of female wearing apparel weighing not over one hundred pounds, and subject to inspection, and if anything contraband be found in the trunk or on the person, the property will be forfeited, and the pass revoked.

Second—A passenger boat will leave Annapolis, Md., on the first day of July next, to deliver those permitted to go South at City Point, and the baggage of each applicant must be delivered to the Quartermaster on said boat, at least twenty-four hours previous to the day of departure, for inspection.

Third—Children will be allowed to accompany their mothers and relatives, and take their usual wearing apparel, but the name and age of each child must be given in the application.

Fourth—Ladies and children desiring to come North will be received on the boat at City Point and taken to Annapolis, and every adult person coming North will be required to take and subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States before the boat leaves Fortress Monroe.

L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

REBEL TELEGRAMS DOUBTED.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Saturday discredits the rebel dispatches from the Southwest, especially those which set down tremendous losses for GRANT. It calls them "blatherskite telegrams."

COMMISSIONER TO PERU.

JAMES S. MCKIE has been appointed Commissioner to Peru, for the settlement of claims, *vice* LEONARD SWEET, resigned.

TICKETS FOR SOLDIERS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has made arrangements by which commutation tickets for soleiers, either discharged or on furlough, are placed in the hands of the Sanitary Commission, at their rooms. No tickets are sold for New-York and Boston at the ticket office at less than the regular rates. The recent statement of overcharge to soldiers was doubtless in consequence of their ignorance of the arrangement, and of the place where the commutation tickets are to be procured. Soldiers' tickets for the West are sold at the ticket office by the General Passenger Agent, Mr. ROBERT EDMONDS.

Naval.

THE FIRST OF A NEW FLEET AFLOAT.

The United States steamer *Pequot*, the first vessel of a new fleet of eight screw propellers, was launched at the Boston Navy-Yard on Saturday. The *Pequot*, like all the others, measures 190 feet long, 29 feet in the beam, and is 12 feet deep. Her armament will consist of one 200-pounder amidships, four broadside guns, together with a small rifled gun forward and aft. The operation of launching was managed in the most careful and creditable manner by Mr. Naval Constructor HANSCOM, and the vessel slid gracefully into the water at precisely seven minutes before 2 o'clock, amidst the cheers of the multitude. The Naval Band stationed on the vessel's deck played "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean." The ceremony of christening the ship was performed by Miss BARNEY, daughter of Rev. Dr. BARNEY. The *Pequot* was towed to the pier, where she is to receive her machinery, which will consist of an engine of 600 horse power, from the works of Messrs. WOODRUFF & BEACH, of Hartford, Conn. She will be ready for sea in about nine weeks. The following are the names of the vessels of the same class as the *Pequot*:

Name.	Condition.	Where.
1. Maumee	Ready to launch	New-York Navy-yard.
2. Nipsic	Nearly finished	Portsmouth, N. H.
3. Nyac	Just commenced	New-York Navy-yard.
4. Pequot	Launched	Boston.
5. Saco	Just commenced	Navy-yard, Boston.
6. Shawmut	Building	Portsmouth, N. H.
7. Yantic	Building	Philadelphia Navy-y'd.

RETURN OF THE KEYSTONE STATE.

This splendid steamer, commanded by Capt. WM. E. LEROY, of this City, arrived at Philadelphia, on Saturday, from Port Royal. The *Keystone State*, it will be remembered, is one of the vessels that was so severely damaged by a rebel ram that came out from Charleston harbor, on the 31st of January last, so unexpectedly, and from which attack her boiler exploded, and several lives were lost. The vessel sailed from Philadelphia to Port Royal last October. She afterwards proceeded to Port Royal for repairs, and subsequently sailed for St. Simons, Ga. She laid there until Tuesday last, when she sailed for Port Royal, and from thence to Philadelphia. The *Keystone State* reports a French man-of-war as having arrived at Port Royal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Acting-Master CRESSY, on account of his gallant conduct in the *Courrier*, has been ordered to command the iron prize steamer *Gertrude*.

The United States steamer *Seminole* was put formally in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The United States steamer *Water Witch* sailed from the lower bay yesterday.

NEW BOOKS FORTHCOMING.—Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston, will shortly publish an elegant illustrated volume on "Green-houses, Conservatories, Conservatory, Parlor and Garden Plants," &c., by EDWARD SPRAGUE RAND, Jr., a well-known contributor to the leading periodicals, and as a successful cultivator of rare exotics. It is to be a complete work for the amateur as well as for the most experienced florist.

The same firm have nearly ready a book for boys, by the popular author of "Father Brighthopes," called "The Drummer Boy," illustrated by F. O. C. DARLEY. It will be a truthful history of BURNSIDE'S expedition, and, while it will be of great interest in incident and illustration, it will be valuable as a historical record of that campaign.

CALOMEL.—Our Chicago correspondent, in his letter on the "National Medical Association," mentions the discussion upon the use of calomel in the army on Tuesday of last week. We may add that resolutions disapproving of the order of the Surgeon-General, forbidding the use of calomel and tartar emetic, were passed by the Association on Thursday last.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, June 9.—Nos. 4½, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 8.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Lyon's
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.
Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.
LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents,
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Foote's Patent
UMBRELLA LOCK STAND,
is at once ingenious and useful. Its introduction into counting-rooms, hotels, offices and halls, and other places of public and private resort, must become general.—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

In Selecting a Sewing-Machine, be sure to combine the ornamental with the useful. A machine which will both sew and embroider is a perpetual delight. The GROVER & BAKER Machine, No. 495 Broadway, is perfect in both these respects. This is the only machine which both sews and embroiders.

Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass., overlooks the broadest and most beautiful portion of the Connecticut Valley, and is in proximity to Mounts Tom and Holyoke, of world-wide celebrity, with carriages running almost hourly between.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Piles.—Pyne's French Pileonica, a Specific for the piles. This is no liniment, ointment, salve, pill or electuary, but a new mode of relieving and permanently curing the piles. A cure guaranteed or the money refunded. Sent free by mail on receipt of $1. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Directions in English, French, German and Spanish.
E. PYNE, No. 713 Broadway.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

A Cheap and Handsome Pair of Summer GAITERS FOR $1.—CANTRELL is disposing of a large variety of colored Gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heart-BURN, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

It Operates Like Magic.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.
Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Offices No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machines,
With valuable improvements.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

New Sewing Machines to Rent
and for sale.
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, three doors below Broome-st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE
IN THE WORLD.
Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Straw Hats.
A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y. Also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

FOSTER—FISHER.—At Sing Sing on Monday, June 8, by Rev. W. Phraner, WILLIAM FOSTER, Jr., to MARTHA A., daughter of Mr. Hiram Fisher.

DIED.

ATKINSON.—On Sunday morning, June 7, at Manhattanville, ELLEN, the widow of David Atkinson, late of this City, aged 64 years.
The friends of the family, and those of her sons, George and John, and of her son-in-law, Henry L. Hoguet, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday morning, a 10½ o'clock, when a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

BALDWIN.—On Monday morning, June 8, CHARLES N. BALDWIN, in the 44th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 509 Broome-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

BLISS.—At Potomac Creek Hospital, on Saturday, June 6, Capt. HARMON J. BLISS, Company G, Third regiment Excelsior brigade, of wounds received May 3, at the battle of Chancellorsville.
His remains will be sent to Westfield, N. Y., for interment.

BRODIE.—On Monday morning, June 8, at No. 73 West 22d-st., JAMES BRODIE, aged 39 years.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his uncle, George Brodie, No. 168 West 23d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CLEMENT.—In this City, on Sunday, June 7, CHARLES CLEMENT, of New-Orleans, in the 27th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, June 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the New-York Hotel, Broadway, without further invitation.
☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

DESENDORF.—On Monday, June 8, HELEN M. FISK, wife of Wm. Desendorf, in the 38th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Wednesday, June 10, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 83 East 39th-st.

DUNCAN.—At Casa Mia, the family residence, Jackson, Miss., at 3½ P. M., on Thursday, Oct. 23, 1862, of typhoid fever, ROBERT J. WALKER, elder son of John and Lucy D. Duncan, aged 5 years and 19 days.
——At the same place, at 6¼ P. M. on Wednesday, April 29, 1863, of scarlet fever, LUCY D. HOWELL, wife of John Duncan, and niece of Hon. Robert J. Walker, aged 21 years, 3 months and 18 days.
At the same place, at 12½ P. M. on Saturday, May 9, 1-63, of scarlet fever, MARY MCFARLAN, only daughter of John and Lucy D. Duncan, aged 3 years, 6 months and 3 days.

HERRICK.—In this City, on Sunday, June 7, GEORGIANA NASH, daughter of Richard P. and Georgiana Herrick, aged 3 years and 5 months.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from No. 40 East 25th st.

LOWE.—At Towsend's Inlet, N. J., on Saturday, June 6, THOS. W. LOWE, of Brooklyn, aged 36 years and 11 months.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, June 9, from the M. E. Church, DeKalb-av., Brooklyn.

OWEN.—On Monday morning, June 8, SARAH ELIZABETH, infant child of Edward J. and Hattie H. Owen.

PORTER.—On Monday, June 8, after a short illness, WILLIS C. PORTER, aged 52 years, 2 months and 11 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 171 West 38th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken on Wednesday morning to Tuckaho, Westchester County, for interment.

SMITH.—On Saturday, June 6, 1863, at her residence, No. 66 Montague-place, Brooklyn, MARY, relict of the late Peleg Smith, aged 77 years, 1 month and 4 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 9, from her late residence, No. 66 Montague-place, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

VAN BRUNT.—At Waterford, N. Y., Rev. RUTGERS VAN BRUNT, in the 42d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 317.—June 8, 1863.
37, 22, 50, 52, 67, 7, 21, 66, 1, 11, 53, 26.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 318.—June 8, 1863.
62, 58, 18, 11, 60, 33, 64, 38, 57, 3, 26, 54.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
Cures Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints.
(repeated 12 times)

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Cash acknowledgments of the New-York Committee, since May 29, 1863:

Fast Day Collection, Congregational Church, Bristol, Conn.	$19 00
Jas. C. Holden	50 00
T. W. G.	5 00
Ladies' Missionary Society, First Presbyterian Church, Hanover, N. J.	47 15
Capt. J. J. Baird, 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers	5 00
R. A. Chadwick, of 85th New-York regiment	1 50
George Merritt	100 00
I. M. Singer & Co.	100 00
Edwin Hoyt	50 00
Congregational Church, Glastenberry, Conn.	50 85
Broadway Tabernacle Collection	50 00
Congregational Church, East Bloomfield, N. Y.	24 20
D. J. S.	5 00
Two little boys, W. and J.	1 00
Vyse & Sons	100 00
Alexander Milne	71 50
A Friend, through Rev. R. R. Booth	3 00

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer,
No. 59 Wall-st.

TRUSSES.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS
Is the only sure cure for HERNIA or RUPTURE. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. It has no pressure on the back or spermatic cord. It is the BEST TRUSS known. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES and *Herald* for 1861 and 1862, each nicely bound. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

NO. 23 FORSYTH-ST., ROOM NO. 40, NEW-YORK.
J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heavy noise in the head, I felt my nose completely stopped up, accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am entirely restored to perfect health; that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., June 2, 1863.
WHEREAS—IT HAS PLEASED ALMIGHTY God, after protecting from the perils of the battle-field our beloved comrade, Second Lieut. CHARLES G. SMEDBERG, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, to remove him from our midst.
Resolved, That we, his brother officers, conscious of his worth, his endearing qualities as a man and soldier, while condoling with his bereaved family on their irreparable loss, feel grateful that an all-wise and merciful Providence permitted him to leave us without violence, and surround by those who knew him so well;—that they can truly say, "He was a true soldier."
Although we would not desire to intrude upon the domestic grief of his kindred, who have our heartfelt sympathy, we ask that the fact of his having done his duty to his conscience and his country, may assuage their grief—for 'tis sweet, oh 'tis sweet to die for one's country.
Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the New-York daily papers.
G. K. GIDDINGS, Major 14th infantry.
W. HARVEY BROWN, Captain 14th infantry.
G. TOD ROSS, Captain 14th infantry.
JOSEPH M. LOCKE, Captain 14th infantry.
SAMUEL A. STORROW, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Surgeon-in-Chief 1st brigade, 2d division.
J. F. MILLAR, First Lieut. 14th infantry.
ALFRED FOOT, First Lieut. 14th infantry.
P. COLLINS, First Lieut. 14th infantry.
GEORGE M. DOWNEY, First Lieut. 14th infantry.
WM. H. MILLS, First Lieut. 14th infantry.
JOHN K. CLAY, Second Lieut. 14th infantry.
THOS. E. COLLINS, Second Lieut. 14th infantry.
J. B. HAGER, Captain 14th infantry.
HORACE K. THATCHER, Captain 14th infantry.
H. DEB. CLAY, Captain 14th infantry.
JOHN J. COPPINGER, Captain 14th infantry.
C. BACON, Jr., Asst Surgeon, U. S. A.
JOHN MCCLINTOCK, First Lieut. 14th infantry.
J. H. VANDERSLICE, First Lieut. 14th infantry.
JAMES W. WEIR, First Lieut. 14th infantry.
JAMES HENTON, First Lieut. 14th infantry.
DANIEL LOOSLEY, First Lieut. 14th infantry.
WM. O. DOUGLASS, Second Lieut. 14th infantry.
GEO. R. VERNON, Second Lieut. 14th infantry.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK,
No. 48 Wall-st., corner of William.
CAPITAL - - - - - $1,000,000
This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED
ON DEPOSITS.
For a period of six months or longer ..... 4 per cent.
Payable at 5 days' notice ..... 3 per cent.
Deposits may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.
Executors, Administrators or Trustees of Estates, and females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
President.
JOHN A. STEWART,
Secretary.

MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE
WAREHOUSE,
NO. 699 BROADWAY
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture to be found in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established seventy years.
Also, a large assortment of a superior stock of cottage furniture, now ready for the Spring trade.

NOW READY.
MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE,
For the growth and preservation of the Hair.
Sold by all druggists.

DRS. WARD AND PHELPS, PHYSICIANS, Surgeons and Medical Electricians, New-York Eclectic Institute, No. 25 Cooper Union Building. Consultations in English, French and German, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Patients visited at their residences when necessary. See circular containing information of vital importance to both sexes.

THE TIME TO BUY MANTILLAS!
E. A. HAYT & CO.,
No. 361 BROADWAY,
To make room for Fall Goods, offer for the balance of this month to close out their fine Silk and Cloth Mantles
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FINE SILK AND CLOTH TALMAS.
FINE SILK AND CLOTH CIRCULARS.
FINE SILK AND CLOTH SACQUES.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $65 ARE REDUCED TO $45.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $50 ARE REDUCED TO $35.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $40 ARE REDUCED TO $28.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $30 ARE REDUCED TO $21.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $25 ARE REDUCED TO $18.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $20 ARE REDUCED TO $14.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $15 ARE REDUCED TO $11.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $10 ARE REDUCED TO $7.
GARMENTS SOLD AT $8 ARE REDUCED TO $5.

"IN HOC VINCES."
ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.
SOMETHING ABOUT BITTERS.—The advertising columns of newspapers are full of "Bitters," some of them doubtless good articles of their class, but the majority are simply devices to trap the unwary into the purchase of a very poor article of gin or rum. Such is not the character of the CRIMEAN BITTERS, which our readers will find advertised in our columns. These Bitters are commended by medical gentlemen, whose opinion is conclusive as to their worth—while we have ourselves been witness to their beneficial effects as a tonic. We can assure our readers who may be in need of an agreeable and useful tonic, that they may purchase them with entire confidence.—*Editor of Newark Mercury.*

Windsor	A GENUINE NOVELTY,	Cravat.
Windsor	THE	Cravat.
Windsor	"WINDSOR"	Cravat.
Windsor	CRAVAT,	Cravat.
Windsor	A PRODUCTION OF	Cravat.
Windsor	TASTE AND ART	Cravat.
Windsor	WORTHY OF	Cravat.
Windsor	GEORGE THE FOURTH	Cravat.
Windsor	OR	Cravat.
Windsor	BEAU BRUMMELL.	Cravat.
Windsor	THE MOST EXQUISITE	Cravat.
Windsor	NECK TIE EVER INVENTED.	Cravat.
Windsor	RETAIL PRICES,	Cravat.
Windsor	50c., 75c. and $1.	Cravat.
Windsor	ONLY AT	Cravat.
Windsor	PLINY F. SMITH & BLAKE'S,	Cravat.
Windsor	Introducers of Fashions for Neck Dress,	Cravat.
Windsor	No. 379 Broadway.	Cravat.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE,
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
One bottle warranted a *permanent cure* in every kind of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the skin. In cases of failure all are requested to return the empty bottles and take back their money. Average 3 bottles in 1,000 returned, and those were fistula. No cases of failure in Piles or Humors. Sold everywhere. All dealers must *warrant* it.
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, N. Y.

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is of more general and practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; the combination is on
SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES,
And under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.
BOOT AND SHOE
Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known, for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any changes of temperature.
JEWELERS
Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.
IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER.
And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.
IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT
Extant that is a sure thing for mending
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY,
And articles of household use.
REMEMBER HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is insoluble in water or oil.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Adheres oily substances.
Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.
For sale wholesale by M. WARD CLOSE & CO., No. 130 William-st.; H. C.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in store a large and very elegant stock of

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

Including many novelties suitable for the season, to which they invite special attention.

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are offering at retail a large assortment of White and Printed

PIQUE AND MARSEILLES,

At Fifty Cents per yard; and an excellent line of

DRILLINGS FOR BOYS' WEAR,

At Forty Cents per yard.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FRENCH ORGANDIES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO,

Will offer at retail, on

MONDAY, the 8th,

A choice stock of FRENCH ORGANDIES, embroidered in colors. Also,

WHITE FRENCH NAINSOOK, MULL, CAMBRIC, ORGANDY AND TARLETON MUSLINS,

Suitable for dresses.

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL.

The whole of their Importation will be opened on MONDAY,

At less than the cost of importation.

A special Counter has been appropriated for dress goods at and under thirty cents per yard, at which great bargains will be offered.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are offering at reduced prices a large stock of linen

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

TABLE DAMASKS,

TOWELS, NAPKINS, etc.

ALSO,

CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK,

MULL, SWISS AND

JACONET MUSLINS,

Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Marseilles

QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, etc.

CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

JUST RECEIVED

PER STEAMER PERSIA,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

REAL BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, VEILS, and SARBS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,

TEN CASES

PRINTED LINEN LAWNS,

IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

WARRANTED ALL LINEN.

THE BEST ARTICLE FOR SUMMER DRESSES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

FRENCH ORGANDIES,

AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PAPER HANGINGS

AT RETAIL.

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY

FOR EXHIBITION,

FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE

IT IS UNSURPASSED.

Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO

No. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at retail,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 8,

BLACK TAFFETAS AND GROS DU RHIN,

Suitable for MANTILLAS and SACQUES.

ALSO,

GROS GRAIN,

PARIS QUALITY,

AT 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN ONE MONTH AGO.

SHAWLS in GRENADINES and other Fabrics, with MANTILLAS and SACQUES. New styles just received

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

No. 355 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,

ON MONDAY, June 8,

A large lot of

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,

Purchased at auction at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. from late prices.

DRESS GOODS,

Comprising

MOZAMBIQUES, POIL DE CHEVRE,

WORSTED GRENADINES,

ALPACAS in all new shades,

DELAINES,

With a large assortment of goods suitable for

TRAVELING DRESSES,

VERY CHEAP.

MOURNING GOODS in great variety.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS at a great reduction.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, June 8, a fresh lot of those cheap 5-4 WORSTED GRENADINES, from auction, at 37½ cents, worth 60.

BLACK SILK AND WORSTED GRENADINES, from ¾ to 2 yards wide, cheap!

PLAIN AND BROCHE GRENADINES, in all colors.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Offer at retail a new and desirable article in

TAFFETA IMPERIAL (richer than silk),

of all the NEW SHADES, just now in vogue at Paris.

TAMARTINES,

CREPE MARETZ,

and BAREGES,

in all new shades.

ORGANDIES AND JACONETS.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,

NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Will offer at retail, on

MONDAY, JUNE 8,

RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,

PRINTED FOULARD SILKS, IN DRAB AND TAN-COLORED GROUNDS,

At 87½ cents, formerly $1 25,

CHECK AND FANCY SILKS at 90 cents, worth $1 25.

With a large assortment from 50 cents to $1 50.

NOTICE, NOTICIA, NOTIZ, AVIS.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 58 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., procure a card or a catalogue, (with the prices marked will be sent per mail, if desired,) and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing Pine Apples, Silks, Madras and Bandana Handkerchiefs, Secretaries, Pongees, Grapes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.

Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above established before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

MOURNING GOODS.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 BROADWAY,

Respectfully calls the attention of families, requiring mourning goods, to his large and desirable stock of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, consisting of BOMBAZINES, SILKS, DELAINES, ALPACAS, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, HEMSTITCH FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c., &c., also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

N. B.—We are continually receiving fresh novelties from Europe, and GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. Call and examine. Observe

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c., plain colors reduced to 50c., worked backs reduced to $1 10; 500 undressed kid, black and colored embroidered backs, 90c.; children's kid gloves, all sizes, 50c. Also, a large assortment of ladies' and misses' silk and thread gloves, lace mits, &c. Ladies' calf and buckskin riding gloves, all sizes. N. B. All the hosiery and undergarments reduced in price, at [illegible] Nos. 860 and 862 Broadway, near 19th-st., east

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S

CLEARING JUNE SALE

OF PARASOLS AND

SUN UMBRELLAS.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,

Two doors below 14th-st.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST COMPLETE YANKEE NOTION STOCK IN THE CITY.

R. H. MACY.

WE ARE CLOSING

Our whole stock of

COTTON HOSIERY AND SILK AND LISLE GLOVES, LACE MITTS AND UNDER-WEAR,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

R. H. MACY.

KID GLOVES.

WE CONTINUE TO SELL OUR BEST KID GLOVES AT $1 A PAIR,

WARRANTED EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY KID GLOVES SOLD IN THE CITY.

R. H. MACY.

WHITE GOODS.

FINE FLANNELS, &c.

ALL GOODS IN THIS DEPARTMENT SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—WE ARE ALSO SELLING THE VERY BEST MAKES OF 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, for 2s. a YARD.

R. H. MACY.

LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

WE HAVE THE CHEAPEST LINE IN THE CITY.

LACE SHAWLS, FROM $3 50 to $15.

LACE MANTILLAS, FROM $3 50 to $18.

LACE CENTRES, FROM $2 to $4.

FLOUNCING LACES, FROM SIX INCHES TO ONE YARD WIDE.

The above Lace Goods ARE LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

R. H. MACY.

LADIES' WIDE HEMMED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, NOW OPENING FROM 4s.

R. H. MACY.

THE CHEAPEST LINE LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS. IN THE CITY.

R. H. MACY.

LACE CURTAINS

FROM AUCTION.

1,000 PAIRS LACE CURTAINS,

FROM $3 TO $50 A PAIR.

SPLENDID GOODS, MUCH LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

INVOICE OF VERY FINE VESTIBULE LACES.

R. H. MACY.

RIBBONS AND

PARIS FLOWERS,

STRAW GOODS, &c.

At REDUCED PRICES.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

Two doors below 14th-st.

AT W. K. PEYTON'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE,

LADIES WILL FIND

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS

To be found in the City.

FRENCH GRAY BAREGES at 8c., worth 12½c.

FRENCH GRAY BAREGES printed, at 10c., worth 18c.

CHINE AND STRIPED LENOS at 12½c., worth 20c.

Also,

An immense assortment of new

POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MOZAMBIQUES AND CHALLIES,

At 18c., 20c., 25c., and upward.

Also,

ALL OUR STOCK OF SUMMER SHAWLS REDUCED IN PRICE.

Ladies will find many BARGAINS worthy their attention in our

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Also,

SUN UMBRELLAS! SUN UMBRELLAS! all Silk, at $1 each.

SUN UMBRELLAS, steel frames, elegantly finished, at $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75, worth 25 per cent. more.

Also,

PRINTS, LINENS, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, CHAMBRAYS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS AND LAWNS,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!

PRICES REDUCED.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 8,

WE WILL COMMENCE TO OFFER

OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SILK MANTILLAS,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICS,

in order to close out all our stock of this season's manufacture.

LADIES WILL FIND THIS SALE WELL WORTHY THEIR ATTENTION.

Also,

ALL OUR STOCK OF RICH MANTILLA SILKS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE

DRESS GOODS.

BLACK AND COLORED BAREGES, TAMARTINES, CRAPES, CRAPE MARETS, CREPE D'ESPANGE, ALPACAS, COLORED [illegible] ROUND, MOZAMBIQUES, AND POPLINS.

The above are just received per steamer "Persia," and are the latest novelties imported.

W. K. PEYTON,

No. 274 Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

You will find STRAW RIBBONS and all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS below last month's prices.

☞ We will sell CUT LENGTHS cheaper than downtown jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

THIS WEEK'S PURCHASES

AT AUCTION

Comprise

STRAW BONNETS and BLOOMERS

Of almost every description.

White and Gray LEGHORN BLOOMERS, new shapes, 31, 44, 56, 75 cts., $1, and upwards.

COLORED BLOOMERS, 13, 25, 31, 44, 56 cts. upwards.

From private sale, SPLIT, PEDAL, MILAN, DUNSTABLE, LUTON, and other Braids, in all the prevailing shapes.

HAIR BONNETS, 75c., $1, $1 50 and $2 each—nearly one-half last month's prices.

The cheapest SPLIT STRAW BONNETS yet offered, from $1 25 each upwards.

Thousands of Bonnets from One Cent to Ten Dollars each.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.,

☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!

DRABS, CORNS, WHITES, BLACKS, and Fancy BROCADED BONNET RIBBONS, every width and every shade, much below last week's prices.

Also, MILLINERY SILKS—a full assortment of the choicest colors.

LACES, BARBES, VEILS, &c., cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.,

☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!

NEW STRAW TRIMMINGS!!

One hundred and Twenty Cartoons of newly-imported FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.

Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.

☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS At 8c., 10c. and 12c. each.

Lines of Auction EMBROIDERIES at nearly half price, comprising Collars, Sets and Sleeves.

KID GLOVES of the very best brands.

SILK MITS at last year's prices.

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' THREAD and SILK GLOVES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,

☞ Fifth Block east from the Bowery.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.

SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,

SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.

SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $13. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house.

Send for a Circular.

FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S FOR THIS WEEK.

PLAIN LYONS' TAFFETAS, at $1 38, worth $2 50.

MOIRE ANTIQUE, at $1 75, cost $3 50.

ALL SILK GRENADINE ROBES, WITH PUFFS AND TRIMMINGS, at $5 75, cost $15.

Do. extra rich, $12; cost $35.

BAREGE ROBES, 22 yards per dress, at $3; cost $9.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK GRENADINE BAREGES AND MOURNING GOODS, greatly reduced.

PRINTED FRENCH LAWNS, at 25 cents.

PRINTED FRENCH CALICOES, exceedingly low prices.

$10,000 worth of LACES marked down to sell out immediately.

LEGRAIN, No 729 BROADWAY,

Corner of Waverly-place, near New-York Hotel.

LAIRD'S "MANSION HOUSE,"

LONG BRANCH, NEW-JERSEY,

Will be open for the season on MONDAY, June 1, 1863.

This house has a pleasant and central location, with an ocean front of 600 feet, and less than 200 feet from the sea shore. It can accommodate 600 guests.

Access twice daily, viz.: steamer and railroad. Steamer *J. D. Beers*, foot of Murray-st., leaves 6¼ A. M. and 4¼ P. M. Distance 2 hours. Address S. LAIRD.

MILLINERY.

BINNS' MILLINERY, NO. 581 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's Spanish hats, and ladies' and misses' bonnets and hats in thousands, at bargains. We have the largest assortment in the world. Feathers and Ribbons. Old hats repaired. Trade supplied.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF VALUABLE GEORGE'S CREEK COAL IN THE VALLEY OF GEORGE'S CREEK, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND.

By virtue of a decree in the Circuit Court, for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in which Peter Staup and Daniel Staup, administrators of George Staup, deceased, are complainants, and Jerry Cowles, J. B. Varnum, H. H. Aspinwall, and The Midland Coal and Iron Company and others are defendants, the undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE in the City of CUMBERLAND, Md., on THURSDAY, THE 25TH of JUNE, 1863, the tract of land called "THE RESURVEY ON ELK LICK," containing 297 acres of land, underlaid with the great vein, FOURTEEN FEET THICK, OF GEORGE'S CREEK COAL, very accessible. The mines are open and ready for a large trade in coal, connected by rail with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Farm and miners' houses, dump-house, stove-house, &c., suitable for a large trade, all in good condition and ready for transporting coal without further outlay. This is one of the most valuable tracts of coal land in the Georges' Creek region, and it is but seldom such a valuable property is offered in the market. The title is unquestionable. Terms, one-third in cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Information given by the Trustees in Cumberland, Md.

THOMAS I. McKAIG, } Trustees.
WILLIAM W. McKAIG, }

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

REFEREE'S SALE OF AN ELEGANT

COUNTRY SEAT AT THROGG'S NECK.

By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, referee, E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 13, 1863, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the elegant property situated at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, directly on Long Island Sound, being the residence of the late Dominick Lynch Lawrence, situated on the road from the village of Westchester to Fort Schuyler, and within a short distance of the Fort.

The property consisting in all of 131 acres, will be sold in plots of from 5 to 32 acres.

The elegant mansion, together with the outbuildings, will be sold with 32½ acres of land, making a desirable residence.

There are several very fine building sites, offering a rare inducement for investment or residence.

The whole embracing the most beautiful country-seats in the county of Weschester. Maps of the property may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUABLE STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

At the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.,

WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1863, at 12 o'clock M.,

By A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

"The Old Seaman Farm," at Marshland, S. I., Consisting of about 200 acres in good proportion of arable, meadow and woodland, and embracing many fine building sites for country residences.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, a large and varied stock of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate lots; rosewood amoir a glace, etagere, wardrobes, bookcases, sideboards, extension dining tables, hall stands, Turkish lounges and hairs, mattresses, pillows, &c. Catalogues at sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE, FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS, OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER, WITH VALUABLE WATER FRONT, BETWEEN TARRYTOWN AND SING SING.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York

The handsome and commodious Gothic stone mansion house, with about 94½ acres of ground, beautifully located, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson River. It is known as the Moorings, being the late residence of John G. Boker, and formerly the residence of the late Commodore Perry, and adjoins the country seat of W. H. Aspinwall, Esq. The house is built in modern style, two stories and tower, with spacious cellars; it contains sixteen rooms, has water on first and second floors, bath-rooms, dumb waiter, &c.; water-closets and pipes for gas, and other modern conveniences; suitable stables, sheds, ice-house, new Gothic lodge. The roads are macadamized and in good order. The grounds are beautifully located and handsomely laid out, with fine lawns. The garden is large and well stocked with fruit and vegetables, fine old forest trees. There is a water front of 2,349 feet, with dock. The property will be sold in one parcel or divided as follows:

The mansion, barns and outhouses, with the "dock" and about 53 acres.

Second, a beautiful tract of about 11 acres, adjoining and fronting the river.

Third, the medow land lying on the Highland Turnpike, containing 28 acres, including the handsome lodge and barns. The right of way to be open in common.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, at Sing Sing; MARTIN & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, or at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. Title perfect and free from incumbrance.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AT AUCTION—June 17, 1863.—The articles of Association of the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY require that the trust shall be closed, in the month of June, 1863, and that all the property and effects on hand at that time, belonging to the Association, shall be sold at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, in the City of Chicago, on the third WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863.

The undersigned, Trustee of the Chicago Land Company, will, therefore, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of June, 1863, offer for sale on the premises, in the City of Chicago:

749 lots in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.
686 lots in Elston addition, west side of North Branch.
382 lots in Elston addition, east side of North Branch.
67 lots in Wright's addition, west side of North Branch.
2 lots in original town Chicago.

Also mortgages, amply secured, amounting to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

Fifty-four contracts, covering 96 lots, on which there are owing an aggregate of about $100,000.

Of these lots 6,732 feet front on a spacious canal of 100 feet wide, now being excavated through the property.

And 4,509 feet front on the North Branch of the Chicago River.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property and effects of the Company are sold.

MAILLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO, March 16, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROP-ERTY ON WALL, PINE, 14TH AND 22D STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Referee—

WALL-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, now known as No. 13 Wall-st., being 14 feet 7 1-6 inches front and about 75 feet deep.

PINE-ST.—Two valuable strips of land on the north side of Pine-st., between Pearl and William sts., being 8 inches front and rear, by 98 feet and 93.6 deep.

14TH-ST.—The four three-story basement brick houses and lots Nos. 294, 296, 298 and 300 West 14th-st., near 10th-ave. Lots each 25 by 103.1½.

Also, two lots on the south side of West 14th-st., 75 feet east of 10th-av., known as Nos. 310 and 312, each 25 by 103.1½.

22D-ST.—Two lots, with the two-story brick stables thereon, Nos. 94 and 96 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avenues. Lots each 20 by 98.9.

Sales peremptory.

Maps of the property may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY S. DRAPER, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the executors of the late Samuel Glover.

2 Union Club 7 per cent. Bonds, $500 each, interest payable May and November.

2 Harlem Railroad 7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, interest payable May and November.

3 Michigan Central Sinking Fund Convertible 8 per cent. Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, redeemable 1882.

92 shares Bank of Commerce Stock, $100 each.

9 shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Stock, $100 each.

2 United States 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1871, $1,000 each.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, wardrobes, washstands, chairs, tables, cottage suites, carpets, oilcloths, matting, beds, bedding, mattresses, looking glasses, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CAMELIAS, orange trees, hardy, perpetual, moss, Bourbon and tea roses, greenhouses, &c., &c., on the premises of Mr. John Crow, No. 14 Vine-st., Hartford, Conn., on THURSDAY, 11th inst., at 10 A. M. The whole establishment will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder, as the owner is about to retire from the business.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, BRONZE AMAZON, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on the EVENINGS of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 10th and 11th of June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (over Dr. Chapin's Church,)—

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF PICTURES, MARBLE STATUARY, LARGE BRONZE AMAZON, FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE, &c.—The above collection comprises works of the most celebrated European and American artists, including a collection just received from Europe. Among them are:

Verboeckhoven,	Achenbach,
Ronbe, of Brussels,	Bassano,
Van Starkenburgh,	Geo. Morland,
De Dreux,	A. Seele,
Bakhuysen,	Gesselchaep,
Frere,	Wm. Schayer, Sr.,
Schlosser,	D. Teniers, Sr.,
Lackenwitz,	Schultz,
Vanderlyn,	Schulten, and others.
Chev'r Falarden...	

In the American School are:

L. R. Mignot,	Wm. Hart,
R. Gignoux,	Shattuck,
A. Werst,	McKntee,
J. F. Bellows,	A. W. Warren,
Louis Lang,	Delessard,
W. J. Hays,	Hazeltine,
J. W. Casilear,	Ranney,
Burford,	E. Moran, &c., &c.

Also, the celebrated Bronze Statue, the "AMAZON," exhibited in the Crystal Palace.

ALSO,

Several pieces PARLOR STATUARY, &c., "CERES," "PRAYING ANGEL," "SLEEPING BOY," "THE LESSON," 2 large Vases, Venus and Shell.

ALSO, SEVERAL LARGE PARIAN GROUPS.

The above are now on exhibition at the above Gallery, FREE.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, FINE OLD BRANDY, LIQUORS, &c.

By D. W. IVES & CO., at Nos 155 and 157 Broadway, on TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock,

The following stock, guaranteed of the highest quality:

PRIME OLD BRANDY.

18 cases very fine pale Cognac, imported in bottle; also, 13 cases very rare old Scotch Whisky.

CLARETS.

250 cases St. Julien Claret, just received, in prime order.

CHAMPAGNES.

40 baskets of Rivart Champagne, 21 cases of Binet fils Green Seal Champagne, pints; 17 cases Crême de Bouzy; 12 cases Mumm's and Heidsick Champagne,

Also,

Drake's Plantation Bitters, Suit's Bourbon Whisky, two pipes of Gin, in bond; four octaves Seignette Brandy, five quarter casks French Vinegar, and a large assortment of Bottled Liquors.

The above are warranted genuine.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, all the furniture contained in house 1 2 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising magnificent parlor, chamber, dining-room, library, and nursery furniture of every description, with a rare and costly collection of unique and recherché works of art, China, glassware, silverware, cutlery, &c., all to be sold without reserve. No postponement. Commencing at 2 o'clock precisely.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT PAINTINGS.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, at 7½ o'clock, at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, a choice collection of ancient Paintings, the property of a French gentleman, about to return to Europe. This collection has been made at great expense by its possessor, and contains veritable examples by the artists named, the entire number of paintings being all the property of one owner:

Vanderweri,	Vouvermans,
Netscher,	Berchem,
Cuyp,	Watteau,
Boucher,	Mieris,
Paolo Veronese,	Reynolds,
Ludovico Carraci,	Breughel,
	Greuze,
	Lingelbach,
	Murillo,
	Rubens,
	Kaufman,
	And others.

Also, some exquisite Enamels and Carvings in Ivory. On exhibition one week before sale, day and evening, and catalogues ready.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE POSTPONED.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. give notice that the Executors' sale of the valuable property in the town of Yonkers, belonging to the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, is postponed to WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York. This property is situated upon an elevated, healthy and beautiful ridge of land, overlooking the valley of the Harlem River, one and a half miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at Williams Bridge, in a choice section of the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, only forty-five minutes from the City, and being divided into plots of five to twenty-two acres each, with good building sites, is well worthy the attention of persons desiring to purchase an attractive country seat. Purchasers generally are cordially invited to visit it. Conveyance can be had at any hour at the depot of the Harlem Railroad at Williams Bridge. A person constantly on the premises to show them. Maps and all particulars to be obtained of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON SEVENTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, June 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York

EAST 78TH-ST.—The valuable 3-story and basement high-stoop house and lot, on the north side of 78th-st., 80 feet east of 4th-av. House is frame, with brick basement, 22x32 feet, and contains 11 rooms, high ceilings; house has water, range, marble mantels, grates and cornices, front and rear piazzas, all in good order; was built by days' work for the owner's own use; is in full view of Central Park, being one street below the main entrance. Lot 20x51.2. $1,500 can remain on mortgage, or be paid off. Maps, &c., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AT ESOPUS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York

ESOPUS—A valuable country-seat, at Esopus, Ulster County, adjoining the country-seat of Robert L. Pell, Esq., containing about sixty acres, and having about a quarter of a mile front on the river; good dwelling-house, barns, ice-house, and other outbuildings. The stock and fixtures can be had, if desired.

For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN DENHAM,
W. A. CUMMING,
Executors of estate of late Thomas Cumming.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large and prime stock of boots and shoes, direct from Eastern and New-York makers, comprising men's, boys', youths', women's, misses' and childrens' styles, adapted for Summer.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175'000.

Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.

CHARTERED 1354.

Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 1ST JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRISON'S DOUBLE-ACTING FORCE AND LIFTING PUMP,

FOR SHIPS, MANUFACTORIES AND FARMS.

Mr. C. M. CRESSON, Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works, says:

"We have fifteen of your pumps in use, and consider them superior to any other."

Pump makers and dealers are invited to call and examine it at No. 474 Broadway.

MYRES' AMAZONE TINCTURE

Is the only real remedy known throughout all Europe for the reproduction and preservation of the human hair. A purely medical preparation, containing no oil nor grease. Sold by all principal druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Price, $1 per bottle. Prof. D. M. MYRES, Laboratory, No. 451 4th-st., New-York.

4TH OF JULY FLAGS, FLAGS, FLAGS.

We are now supplying the trade with neatly printed American Flags of nine sizes, mounted on sticks ready for celebration, victories and decoration. Orders solicted by JOHN L. SALISBURY, No. 159 Duane-st.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

For sale, one thousand tons of pure ice from Crystal Lake, near Stamford, to be delivered in New-York or Stamford. Apply to or address JOHN B. KNAPP, Stamford, Conn.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform malsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.

False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c.

Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.

T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York, Second door west of Broadway.

GILLIES' FINE FLAVORED OLD PLANTATION COFFEE, 25 cents per pound.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

For sale by grocers generally.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,

Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $890,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, app

MEDICAL.

DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 Broadway.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.
Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, fleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1845. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLogy of the Reproductive Organs."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune*. "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury*. "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New Yorker*. "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal*. "It is the only work in existence containing directions which will positively CURE that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express*.
Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each b x of the genuine medicine.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Are you a young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A gratuitous advisor to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores mannood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the most impatient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE AND ADRIAN'S ROSE INJECTION, will positively cure certain diseases of the sexual organs. Circulars free on application. Prepared only by THOS. STARR, successor to C. H. Ring, No. 142 Fulton-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. His popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likenesses of future husband or absent friend, lucky numbers free. No. 25 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock.
For dredging slip between Piers numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, North River.
For dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.
Rebuilding and repairing Pier foot of Thirtieth-street, North River.
New house in Morton-street for Engine Company Number Thirty-four.
New house in William-street for Engine Company Number Thirteen.
New house in Worth-street for Hose Company Number Twenty-five.
New house in Forty-third street for Hose Company Number Twelve.
New house in Renwick-street, for Hose Company Number Forty-one.
Additions and alterations to house of Engine Company Number Seven.
Setting curb and gutter in Eightieth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
Regulating and grading in Seventy-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
Setting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets.
Setting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.
Flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River.
Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter and flagging in Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Seventy-first streets.
For five thousand new lamps.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.
Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether side-wheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.
Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.
All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,
"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."
When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending steam transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, June 12, 1863, for the construction of trap-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Beekman-st., from Park-row to South-st.; in 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in 34th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., and in 49th-st., from 3d av. to East River; 54th-st., between 3d and 6th avs., and in 9th-av., from 42d to 50th-st.
Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, May 30, 1863.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., No. 177 STATE-STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., June 1, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, June 10, for furnishing the Government twenty (20) cavalry horses, to be delivered at Albany or Plattsburgh, N. Y., and to be from five to eight years old, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, broken to the saddle and free from all defects. All horses presented will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and any failing to fill these conditions, rejected. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.
GEO. H. WEEKS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HE RY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will m et every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
} Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
} Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. THEO. T. MORAN THIS DAY RETIRES from the firm of MORAN BROTHERS.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Stock Commission business, under the firm of MORAN, CRANE & CO., at No. 50 William-st., for the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Commmercial paper.
THEO. T. MORAN,
late of the firm of Moran Brothers,
A. G. CRANE,
of the firm of Davison & Crane,
WM. R. GOULD, Jr.,
of the New-York Stock Exchange.
NEW-YORK, 1st June, 1863.

The firm of DAVISON & CRANE continues its business until Aug. 1 next, when, by reason of the death of Mr. John R. Davison, it will expire by its own limitation.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.
WOOD BROTHERS,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000 Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, June 17.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, MUIR, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from ..... $95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations 30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
JURA,
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, June 13.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, June 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight received or bill of lading signed on the day of sailing.
Bulk of 300 barrels freight can be taken, if applied for immediately.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,
The A 1 British steamship
SHELDRAKE,
EDWARD SEARLE, Commander,
Will be dispatched from Pier No. 14, foot of Cedar-st., North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, on TUESDAY, June 16, for Liverpool.
For passage, payable in United States currency, at reduced rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $50.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, June 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No freight received, or bill of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. L. P. BARRETT.
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1863.
The following distinguished artists have volunteered for the occasion and will appear:—Mrs. W. J. Gindstane, Miss F. Brown, Miss Hyatt, Messrs. D. Setchell, D. Barton Hill, J. McCullough, A. H Davenport, J. Martin, T. E. Morris and Jeffries. Box book now open.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,
touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	June 13
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	June 20
GLASGOW	Saturday	June 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	86	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	90	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $36. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE NEW-York Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamer MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail for New-Orleans with passengers and mails, from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, FOR NEW-Orleans, will be unavoidably detained until THURSDAY, 11th inst., 3 o'clock P. M., at which time she will positively leave.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FROM the Department of State furnished by A.C. WILMARTH, United States Court buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., room No. 28.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, the large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, with saloons and state-rooms, with or without barges and groves. Apply to N. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, between Vestry and Laight-st.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, ON REASONABLE terms, barges MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND; also, Dudley's Grove, near Hastings, and Newark Bay Grove, at Saltersville. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges, at bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOATS AND BARGES to let, for excursions, to Sunday schools, societies, &c. Groves secured, if desired. Apply to E. T. WILSON, No. 120 Wall-st., corner of South, up stairs.

COAL, &C.

COAL.
E. A. QUINTARD,
No. 11 Pine-st.,
Has always on hand at his dock, Jersey City, Cumberland, Lehigh, Locust Mountain and Schuylkill coals for steamboats and for shipping. Steamers can be coaled at any hour, day or night. Ships drawing 20 feet water can load at the pier.
W. J. B. SMITH,
Agent at Jersey City.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S, SINGER'S, Finkle & Lyons', Howe's, &c., to rent and for sale on monthly payments. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S
BEGINS AT 8.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY,
Twelfth and last night of Bulwer's great standard play.
MONEY,
With the attractive cast that distinguishes the representation of the comedy at this establishment.
Alfred Evelyn ..... Mr. Lester Wallack
Benjamin Stout, Esq., M. P. ..... Mr. Gilbert
Graves ..... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir John Vesey, Bart ..... Mr. Mark Smith.
Lord Glossmore ..... Mr. Reynolds
Sir Frederick Blount ..... Mr. Floyd
Capt. Dudley Smooth ..... Mr. Norton
Sharpe ..... Mr. Browne
Toke ..... Mr. Paraloe
Tabouret ..... Mr. Parkes
Grab ..... Mr. Turner
Clara Douglass ..... Mrs. Hoey
Lady Franklin ..... Miss Fanny Morant
Georgiana Vesey ..... Miss Henriques
WEDNESDAY, last time, Boucicault's Comedy,
LOVE AND MONEY.
Observe—THURSDAY will be produced, for the first time at this theatre, the beautiful Play by Planche called
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE,
with new appropriate scenery, costumes, appointments, and great and novel cast.
FRIDAY (twelfth time, and last this season),
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
SATURDAY, second time,
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Will be repeated in rapid succession, Speed the Plough, Cure for the Heartache, and the Fine Old English Gentleman.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—WILL CLOSE.—The Thirty-eighth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy will close, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, June 24.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

THE NATIVITY.—ON EXHIBITION, AT NO. 687 Broadway, a painting by Havemeyer, representing the Magi, Annunciation, Superhuman Ideal, Moses, Daniel, Isaiah, Micah, Crucifiction and Resurrection. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points northwest. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., for White Plains, 8:15 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from Whitestall depot; for Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. On and after Sunday, May 31, 1863—For Croton Falls, 8.15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williams Bridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M. stopping at all stations; Williamsbridge, 6.42, 10.25 A. M., 12.40, 3.10, 5.40 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5.00 P. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3.15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
8 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., (freight for Communipaw only,) and Pier No. 1 North River, for Long Branch, Manchester and Alsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Nyack, 5 P. M. and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FROM NEW-YORK TO GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MOTT'S DOCK, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK, WHITESTONE AND BAYLES DOCK.
The new, elegant and fast-sailing steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHARLES POST, on and after SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, will leave as follows:

Roslyn	6.30 A. M.	Sands Point	7.33 A. M.
Glenwood	6.35 A. M.	Great Neck	7.55 A. M.
Mott's Dock, (discontinued in the morning for present,)		Hayles Dock	8.05 A. M.
		Whitestone	8.15 A. M.
Glen Cove	7.10 A. M.		

RETURNING,
Will leave New-York from Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, for the above-named landings EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M.
The above steamer will, about the 20th of June next, make two trips each day from New-York to Glen Cove and the intermediate landings. Freight will be taken on the morning and evening trips, except to the landings beyond Glen Cove.

THE PAVILION HOTEL AT GLEN COVE
Is located at the landing of the above steamer, and is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. WM. WEEKS,
Superintendent of Hotel.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDA

THE RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Splendid Reception of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments.

The Civic and Military Ovation---Banquet to the Soldiers at the City Assembly Rooms---Toasts, Speeches and a Good Time Generally.

Those who believe that "republics are ungrateful," must hereafter tell it to the marines; certainly they cannot tell it to our soldiers with hopes of being believed. The reception which the metropolis yesterday gave to her returned braves, the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers together with previous receptions on similar occasions, demonstrated that the Empire City of the Empire State, at least, both appreciates and honors the noble efforts of her soldiers in the field. Nor was the reception less enthusiastic than might have been naturally anticipated from the multiplicity of military displays which have enlivened the Metropolis during the last two years. Indeed, the very fact that curiosity could not draw forth such crowds, lent a heartiness to the welcome, that could not attend a mere military parade. It was the consciousness that the brawny heroes who carried the National colors had defended them with their lives on many a hard-fought field, that made the occasion of such thrilling interest. The metropolitan pride which has so often swelled at the display of our citizen militia, was doubly heightened by the appearance of real veterans, fresh from the smoke of battle, many of them marked with honorable scars, and proudly bearing their unmarshalled flag. Though deprived of its spontaneity by the talk in the arrangements of Saturday, the welcome was in fact more complete in its details. There was perhaps less confusion from the multiplicity of those glad greetings of relatives and friends which have characterized other receptions; but the widely-extended notices of the arrangements, and the convenience of the hour named, enabled more of the bone and sinew of the City—the immediate kindred of the honored guests—to be present with the throng, and mingle their lusty cheers with the shouts of rejoicing that everywhere rent the air, and gladden the hearts of the soldiers by their presence. The streets along the line of march were alive with humanity and gaily decorated with the red, white and blue, forming almost a continuous triumphal arch of the national colors. The clerk of the weather must have been insulted by the bare supposition in the officially published programme, that aught but cloudless skies could greet such a memorable scene. Though warm, not hot; refreshingly, yet not cold. The weather was all that could be desired, and was alike agreeable to citizens and soldiers.

THE SCENE AT THE CITY HALL

was unusually brilliant. Long previous to the hour for the procession to pass the Park was crowded with the anxious multitude, eager to secure good places. The trees, the fences, the Washington statue and the lamp-posts, as usual, groaned with humanity—especially juvenile humanity—and the Police had more than ordinary difficulty to secure the wonted space for the line of procession. At precisely 5 o'clock, the Mayor, Members of the Common Council and other civic dignitaries, together with a number of invited guests, took their places in the customary space reserved for them in front of the Hall, among those present were the members of the Committee, Aldermen Farley, Boole, Mitchell, Henry and Ottowell; Councilmen Joyce, Brandon, McConnell, Haviland, and Webster, Alderman Chipp, Gen. Ward B. Burnett, Ex-Chief of-Police Matsell and others of note. Gen. Sandford occupied the post of honor on the right of Mayor Opdyke, and Alderman Boole the left.

The military, however, were not as prompt as was expected, and it was not until nearly 6 o'clock that the head of the line entered the Park, and then the order of the programme was not observed. First came Gen. Hall and staff, and a troop of cavalry. Next the Seventh regiment New-York National Guards, over 600 strong, under command of Col. Marshall Lefferts; Seventy-first regiment, 400 strong; Sixty-ninth regiment, 200 strong, and the Fifty-fifth, 125 strong. Sandwiched between the two last came detachments of the First regiment New-York Volunteers, and of the Fourth New-York Volunteers, (Scott Life Guard,) out of uniform, and without arms, carrying their flags.

The heroes of the day came next, and the *éclat* of their appearance was somewhat marred by the necessity of the manœuvreing to get them side by side. The Thirty-seventh was commanded by Col. Hayman. Judge McCunn, who was among the originators of the regiment and its first Colonel, rode in citizen's dress among the officers. The Thirty-eighth regiment was under command of Lieut.-Col. Alason, Col. Strong, who was wounded, occupying a carriage.

The appearance of these two regiments contrasting so strangely with the sleek and holiday appearance of our citizen soldiers, was the signal for a stentorian welcome, so soon as they were recognized, or at least the moment after. At first the vast mass of spectators seemed impressed with the reality of the scene, so vividly did the warlike appearance of the veterans bring to mind the memorable scenes of the bloody fields through which they have passed. But when the cheering did commence it ran along the line like wildfire, rising above the resonance of Capt. Goodwin's cannon salute fired simultaneously from the adjacent grounds. But, it was not so much in the noise and confusion that the braves were welcomed, as the looks of awe, and even of reverence with which the tattered colors were regarded, and the running fire of exclamations as they came in view. The sight of those flags everywhere made the welkin ring, and the hearts of the spectators throb with patriotic emotion. He would have been a bold man who could have followed those noble emblems with a banner bearing the inscription, "Peace and conciliation with rebels in arms."

Immediately after the guests came the Common Council, in carriages, Mayor Opdyke, Gen. Sandford, Aldermen Boole and Farley leading, and the others following to the number of fifty. The cavalcade wound up with wounded officers and soldiers, in carriages, and the First regiment New-York cavalry. The route taken was up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, around Union-square, up by Fourth-avenue, through Seventeenth-street to Broadway, up Broadway to Twenty-third-street, down Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, thence to Fifth-avenue, and down Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence to Broadway, down Broadway to City Assembly Rooms, where they were dismissed.

One of the most interesting features of the programme was the review by Gen. Sickles at the Metropolitan Hotel, and by Gen. McClellan at the Fifth-avenue, and all along the route the enthusiasm was immense. It was a long march, however, and it may well be imagined that at the end of it the soldiers were ready for the banquet.

THE BANQUET

The banquet given to the regiments, in the evening, at the City Assembly Rooms, under the auspices of the City authorities, was a noticeable feature of the grand reception. The entire floor was occupied with tables, and there was a sufficient number of seats to accommodate 1,150 persons. Mr. Wood, of the Astor House, who has prepared dinners thus far for all the New-York City returning regiments, surpassed himself on this occasion by the elegant appearance of the festive board. A miniature flag fixed in a square of bread placed beside each plate, added much to the cheerfulness and patriotism of the scene. The banquet was presided over by Mayor Opdyke, who was supported on either side by Gen. Hall, Gen. Burnett, Col. Strong, Col. Hayman, Judge McCunn, Alderman Chipp, Alderman Farley, Alderman Boole, and other members of the Common Council. When the proper time had arrived, the Mayor called the assemblage to order and made the following speech:

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

Officers and Men of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments New-York Volunteers: It is my privilege, on behalf of the Municipal authorities, to greet you with a warm-hearted welcome to your homes. The City of New-York is proud of such heroic sons. She feels that your gallant exploits have elevated the military reputation of her citizen soldiery, and that you have thus entitled yourselves to her everlasting gratitude. In her name I thank you for the patriotic services you have rendered to her and to the nation. You have left in the army a most enviable reputation. In every battle in which you participated, your conduct received the commendations of your brigade, division and corps commanders. Among the distinguished Generals under whose guidance you fought, and whose praises you received, was the lamented Kearny, one of the bravest and most accomplished officers that our country has produced. To receive the encomiums of such a commander, is at once a high honor and a convincing proof of your merit. The same may be said of the praises accorded you by your latest Corps Commander, Major-Gen. Sickles, who gives emphasis to his commendations by joining in this public demonstration in your honor. The excellent record you have made in the army must be attributed, in a large degree, to the skill, courage and coolness of your regimental and company officers, among whom I may mention without being invidious, since he has distinguished himself in two wars, the brave veteran Colonel, who first commanded the Thirty-eighth, now Brig.-Gen. Ward. But this of itself is not sufficient to account for the uniform heroism you have evinced throughout your term of service. It required, in addition to good officers and brave men, the strong incentive of a fixed, patriotic purpose. It required that your entire commands, officers and men, should realize the true character of the contest in which you were engaged, and the momentous issues it involved; and that you should know and feel that you had drawn your swords to defend liberty and Democratic institutions against the assaults of an unprovoked and wicked rebellion. It was sentiments like these, combined with strict military discipline, that enabled you on many bloody fields to face the missiles of death without faltering, although they decimated your ranks and rent your banners. Heedless of the leaden storm, and jealousy guarding the honor of your colors, on which the stars and shamrock are blended, you stood as a wall of iron against the fiercest assaults of the enemy. But, alas, the perilous duty you have performed has sadly thinned your valorous ranks. Many of your brave comrades have offered up their lives in voluntary defence of their country and the institutions they loved. Instead of being with you today to share the willing homage we offer, they fill the honored graves of patriot soldiers. A grateful country will not fail to cherish their memory and keep it fresh to the latest time. While the country will now miss you also from the army in the field, its sacred cause cannot fail to be strengthened by your presence among us. Your devotion to the Union and to the Civil Liberty it symbolizes, impelled you to respond with alacrity to the first call for volunteers to battle in their defence. That devotion has been purified and strengthened by the fiery ordeal through which you have since passed. You now return to mingle with your fellow-citizens, with your patriotism exalted and your hatred of treason intensified. Thus imbued, you cannot fail to exert a salutary influence on public sentiment. And if, in any contingency, the sympathy with the rebellion, which, to some extent, exists in our midst, should creep out into overt treason, you will stand in instant readiness and with willing hands to aid in crushing it. Your presence, therefore, adds to our sense of security that law and order will here maintain their supremacy over treason and anarchy.

Permit me to renew my words of cordial welcome, and express the hope that health, happiness and fields of future glory await you.

During the delivery of his speech the Mayor was constantly interrupted with applause, and at times his voice was completely drowned by the vociferous acclamations of the soldiers.

He was followed by Col. Hayman, of the Thirty-seventh regiment, who referred to the red patch that adorned them as having a significance understood by every soldier in the command. It was Kearny who first introduced that patch of distinction, and the men who wore it had never been seen to go to the rear on the field of battle.

Col. Stone, of the Thirty-eight regiment, next made a few remarks, in which he alluded to the hospitable manner in which himself and regiment had been received by the City, and for that treatment offered his thanks. He reviewed briefly the history of the regiment, and closed by eulogizing the former commander of the regiment, Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward.

Other speakers followed Col. Stone, and the proceedings did not break up till quite late in the evening.

Gen. Sickles and the Returned Regiments.

There were several Committees who waited upon Gen. Sickles, to prevail upon him to take part in the reception accorded to these regiments. The General's health would not allow him, however, to take any active part in the demonstration made by the citizens of New-York to the returning regiments of his corps, but he at last, at their earnest solicitation, consented to appear on the balcony of the Metropolitan Hotel to see the troops as they filed past. When the veterans saw their commander standing on the balcony of the Metropolitan, their enthusiasm knew no bounds. Cheer upon cheer rent the air. Col. Hayman, commanding the regiments, immediately halted the column, to allow the men to have a look at their Corps Commander. Gen. Sickles stepped forward from the balcony, and delivered the following speech:

Soldiers: So recently your commanding officer, I witness with the utmost pleasure the hearty welcome you received to-day from the authorities and people of our City. Although my health is not yet sufficiently restored to enable me to march with your brilliant escort, I could not deny myself the opportunity of seeing you *once more*. We have fought side by side for the great cause of liberty, order and humanity. By your excellent conduct on many fields you have earned these distinguished honors. Led by Kearny, Birney, Ward and Hayman, your valor has often challenged the respect of the foe. Your devotion has won the affection of comrades and commanders. Your sacrifices deserve and will receive the lasting gratitude and remembrances of the nation you have faithfully served. Farewell, my brave comrades.

At the close of the General's speech the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The people crowding the sidewalks cheered with the soldiers, and the General was compelled to remain on the balcony for some time, bowing his ackowledgments, before he could retire.

Wilson's Regiment to Arrive on Wednesday.

Superintendent Kennedy received a telegram last evening from Fortress Monroe, signed by Col. Wm. Wilson, which stated that his regiment had arrived at that point, and that they would arrive in New-York at 5 P. M. on Wednesday, on the steamship *Cahawba*.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Strength of Bragg's Army—Successful Reconnoissance, &c.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 8.

Four rebel conscripts and one prisoner of the Fourteenth Kentucky cavalry, from Chattanooga, made their escape two weeks ago, and reached here. They had been sentenced to be shot. They say 10,000 men had been withdrawn from Bragg to reinforce Johnston, and that Bragg has not now over 45,000 men.

A detachment of the Forty-fifth Ohio regiment made a reconnoissance on Saturday and captured a rebel Captain and Lieutenant, three Sergeants and ten privates with their horses and equipments.

The health of Gen. Rosecrans' army is good.

The Late Fight at Franklin.

Nashville, Tenn., Monday, June 8.

Our forces pursued the retreating rebels to Spring Hill. It is rumored to-day that they have evacuated that place. Our loss in the engagement was about 50 killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss was double that number.

Partisan guerrillas burnt the bridge over the Little Harpeth River, at Brentwood; Sunday morning. Damage slight. Trains are running to-day.

The river is falling. There is two feet of water on the shoals.

THE EXPECTED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Quiet on the Cumberland—The Rebel Forces in East Tennessee, &c.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 8.

All is quiet on the Cumberland River.

The *Commercial* has a dispatch, dated Mount Vernon, June 6, which says:

Reliable information from Knoxville places the number of troops there at 12,000; at London Bridge, 600, and at Strawberry Plains 600.

Reports all agree that Gen. Gracey holds Cumberland Gap with 2,000 rebel troops.

The last information places Gen. Pegram's forces at Monticello. The number of his troops vary from 5,000 to 8,000.

A dispatch from Somerset, Ky., on the 6th inst., says that the rebel pickets for two days past have not shown themselves opposite Gill's Ferry.

A North Carolina regiment is picketing the river in the vicinity of Mill Springs.

Of the killed by the locomotive which exploded at Nicholasville on Saturday, three belonged to the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, one to the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and one to the Seventh Rhode Island.

The wounded belonged to the Fifty-first New-York and Ninth New-Hampshire.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, June 6,

The steamer *John Rice*, from Baltimore, and *Sylvan Shore* and *Hero*, from Aquia Creek, arrived to-day.

The steamer *John Farrin*, from Newbern, N. C., on the 4th inst., arrived this morning. She reports all quiet in that department.

The steamer *Kennebec* sailed for Baltimore this morning.

The steamer *Planet* left for Washington to-day.

The steamer *New-York*, Capt. Chisholm, arrived from Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. She has been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and will take the place of the steamer *State of Maine*, as the general flag-of-truce boat for this Department.

The army gunboat *General Jessup*, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Whipple, of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, made her trial trip to this place to-day. She was commenced by the rebels, and finished by Capt. Edwin Ludlow, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., at Norfolk. She made the run from Norfolk to here, 15 miles, in 45 minutes. She draws 6 feet of water, is 150 feet long, and mounts 3 guns, two 12-pounder brass howitzers, and one 32-pounder rifled Parrott gun.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, June 7.

The flag-of-truce steamer *State of Maine*, Capt. John B. Mulford, arrived from City Point at 9 o'clock last night. She brought down 498 Union prisoners, who were transported to the steamer *New-York*, and left immediately for Annapolis.

The propeller *Eastern State* arrived this morning, with 250 rebel prisoners *en route* for City Point to be exchanged.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, June 7.

The steamer *Express*, under a flag of truce in charge of Capt. H. C. Tillebrown, Aid to Gen. Wilson, leaves this afternoon for City Point, with 240 rebel prisoners.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

We find the following items in the Richmond papers of the 6th inst. which have reached us:

THE MARAUDERS IN KING WILLIAM COUNTY.

It is reported that one Yankee gunboat and two transports filled with troops passed up the Mattapony River to Walkerton on Thursday night. On yesterday the enemy made their appearance in King William County, in the vicinity of the Court-house, committing their usual depredations. A heavy column of smoke observed in the direction of Walkerton led to the conclusion that the vandals were destroying the flouring mill at that place.

An adequate force has been sent to drive the marauders off.

IN DIFFICULTIES.

Francis P. Blair, Jr., a son of the Yankee Postmaster-General, who deserted to our troops in Virginia, some time ago, and joined the Maryland Line, has gotten himself into sundry scandalous scrapes recently, while hanging about the city. He was yesterday put in Castle Thunder, till further orders.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST, ETC.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, under date of May 19, writes:

"The President was in high glee Saturday, saying Johnston had the enemy just where he wanted them. But Johnston himself telegraphed a friend that he feared he had arrived too late. All accounts show there was a woful want of foresight and concentration on our side.

It is stated that Lee's army is to be divided into three corps, to be commanded respectively by Longstreet, Ewell, and A. P. Hill. Rumored that Gen. Lee desired G. W. Smith to be put in Jackson's place, but not believed. Ewell has certainly reported for duty, Dr. Hancock having certified to his fitness; but he looks badly."

The British Consul at Richmond Dismissed by Jeff Davis.

LETTERS PATENT REVOKING EXEQUATOR OF GEORGE MOORE, HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSUL AT RICHMOND.

JEFFERSOF DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States of America,

To all whom it may concern:

Whereas, George Moore, Esquire, Her Brittannic Majesty's Consul for the port of Richmond and State of Virginia, (duly recognized by the Exequator issued by a former Government, which was, at the time of the issue, the duly authorised agent for that purpose of the State of Virginia,) did recently assume to act as Consul for a place other than the city of Richmond, and a State other than the State of Virginia, and was, thereupon, on the 20th day of February last, 1863, requested by the Secretary of State to submit to the Department of State his Consular Commission, as well as any other authority he may have received to act in behalf of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty before further correspondence could be held with him as Her Majesty's Consul at the port of Richmond; and whereas, the said George Moore has lately, without acceding to said request, entered into correspondence, as Her Majesty's Consul, with the Secretary of War of these Confederate States, thereby disregarding the legitimate authority of this Government,

These, therefore, are to declare that I do no longer recognize the said George Moore as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in any part of these Confederate States, nor permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers or privileges allowed to the Consuls of Great Britain. And I do wholly revoke and annul any *Exequatur* heretofore given to the said George Moore by the Government which was formerly authorized to grant such *Exequatur* as agent of the State of Virginia, and do declare the said *Exequatur* to be absolutely *null* and *void* from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Confederate States of America to be herewith affixed.

Given under my hand this fifth day of June, [Seal.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
(Signed) J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

The Billiard Tournament.

Yesterday was the seventh day of the grand billiard tournament now being held at Irving Hall. The first game was played in the afternoon, between Tieman and Estephe—Tieman being declared the victor in one hour and sixteen minutes. Each had 26 innings. The highest run made was by Tieman, who scored 203, and won the game by 185 points.

The next essay of skill was between Deery and Kavanah; they played one hour and forty-one minutes, when Deery was announced the conqueror, he having beaten Kanahan 99 points. The largest run made during this game was by Kavanah, who scored 95 points, while Deery never counted, at one break, over 76. Deery had 38 innings, and Kavanah 37.

In the evening the twenty-fifth game of the tournament was played; Seereiter and Fox being the contestants. After playing for 1 hour and 29 minutes Fox won by 173 points. Fox made the highest run, scoring 86, while Seereiter only scored 64. The breaks were equal, each man having 34.

Goldthwait and Estephe next entered the list to test their superiority. Estephe was vanquished in one hour and fourteen minutes, being beaten by 314 points. Goldthwait, by carefully nursing the balls, made, at one break, 185, whilst Estephe never ran more than 41. Each man had 34 breaks.

There will be no exhibition this afternoon. This evening Kavanagh will play against Foley, and Goldthwait against Fox.

The Poisoning Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. *John M. Griffen.*—The jury in this case failed to agree, and were discharged by the Court after being out nearly twelve hours.

The District-Attorney, at the opening of Court on Monday, moved the case for a second trial, but the Court put it over till Tuesday of next week, and ordered a jury of sixty to be summoned for that day.

Distinguished Marylanders on a Visit to Buffalo.

Elmira, N. Y., Monday, June 8.

The excursion train of the Northern Central Railroad, which left Baltimore this morning for Buffalo and Niagara Falls, arrived here this evening at 7¼ o'clock. The company includes the members of the Baltimore City Council and municipal officers, the Secretary of State of Moryland, and a number of prominent citizens. The trip thus far has been one of great enjoyment. The company leave to-morrow for Buffalo, and on Thursday will visit Niagara Falls.

The National Finances.

Philadelphia, Monday, June 8.

The General Subscription Agent reports the sale of $1,034,600 five-twenties on Saturday, and, today, $1,070,000 at the various agencies in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and the West. Subscribers are receiving bonds up to May 15, and arrangements are making by the Department to make deliveries more promptly.

Departure of Rebel Prisoners from Indianapolis—The Officers Retained.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 8.

Two thousand rebel prisoners left Indianapolis on Saturday for Fort Delaware. One hundred and sixty-five officers of Pemberton's were sent to Johnston's Island.

Movements of Maj.-Gen. Burnside.

Cincinnati, Monday, June 8.

Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside returned to this city on Saturday, the 6th inst.

[Advertisement.]

The four Lilliputians, Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, Minnie and Lavinia Warren, with P. T. Barnum, Esq, (five in a group,) the only Carte de Visite showing their exact relative size, with accurate likenesses and correct outlines in the dress. Sold everywhere, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of 15 cents; two for 25 cents; five for 50 cents; or $1 per dozen, post free. Mme. Demorest's Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway. Every photographic album should contain this, the most interesting Carte de Visite yet published.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's is crowded day and evening. Indeed, how can it be otherwise? Four of the smallest mature human beings ever known, on exhibition morning, afternoon and evening, and giving a variety of performances of the most pleasing character, including singing, dancing, &c., &c. The comic singing and other comic performances of Commodore Nutt, keep the audiences in a roar of laughter, and are richly worth the price of admission alone. His character as an orator is rich, and his representation of the crow is unequaled. To miss seeing him is to miss the richest treat of the season.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Continental, from New-Orleans—J. R. Selmes, Wm. Fisk, Edward Kellogg, A. G. Tournemire, P. S. Evans, W. T. Bainbridge, A. McNeil, lady, 4 children, sister and servant, Mrs. Arthur C. Waugh and daughter, Mrs. John Worbman and child, Mrs. Olive Higgins, J. J. Caldwell, C. Mesin, Mrs. Scharer, child and servant, E. P. Bry, Nathan Stevens, Mrs. W. H. Haywood, Mrs. Louis T. Turner, Mrs. McEwen and child, Mrs. Peck and 3 children, Mr. Izard, lady and child, Mrs. A. M. Boyd, Sydney Burgess, and 200 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon rises..12 18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 01 | Gov. Island.. 2 50 | Hell Gate.. 4 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, June 8.

Cleared.

Ship Undaunted, Faye, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley—(Cleared June 6.)

Barks Lea, (Br.,) Duncan, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; Lidskjalf, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen.

Brigs Billow, Reed, Salem, Miller & Houghton; Abendroth Pfeiffer, (Hamb.,) ——, Hayti. Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Almalk, (Brem.,) Windhorst, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Three Brothers, Knowles, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Village Queen, Hawkins, Washington, Baker & Dayton; Keokuk, Brown, Washington, Simpson & Clapp; Eagle, Hall, Salem, H. S. Brown & Co.; A. S. Salter, Fish, Fall River, J. W. McKee; Advance, Everett, Bath, Me., W. S. Brown & Co.; Roan, Perry, Newburyport, Simpson & Clapp; Leroy, Clavell, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloops Mary Gray, Comstock, New-London; Copy, Overton, Uncasville, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. Mail steamship Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans June 2 at 9:20 A. M.—crossed the Bar at 5 P. M.—with mails, mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Steamer J. R. Thomson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meekens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Salvor, Mott, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Daniel Webster, Spencer, London and the Lizard 22 ds., with mdse. and 112 passengers to E. E. Morgan. From lat. 47 to 45, and lon. 41 to 50, saw great quantities of ice.

Bark Stella, Steengrafe, Bremen May 7, with mdse. and 336 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Took the northern passage, and had much northerly winds up to the Grand Banks: from thence had light variable winds and much fog. On and near the Banks passed several icebergs.

Brig Isabella, (Br., of Sunderland,) Holder, Sunderland 54 ds., with coal to P. Seymour Kenway. In lat. 43, lon. 59, passed three icebergs.

Brig Archimede, (Ital.,) Longobardo, Catalna 78 ds., with fruit and sulphur to John E. Devlin.

Brig Compenzo Casi, (Ital.,) Palermo 59 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Billow, Reed, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Amy Chase, Crowell, Washington, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to master. June 6, 10 miles E. by S. from Chincoteague, passed the wreck of a vessel bottom up. Supposed her to be a schooner of about 200 tons, a long while in that condition.

Schr. J. B. Litchfield, (of Rockland,) Crockett, Zaza May 21, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. April 20, on the outward passage, John Lawrence, a seaman, of Boston, while reefing the mainsail, fell overboard and was drowned.

Schr. George Parker, (Br.,) McBride, Orwell Bay, P. E. I., 15 ds., with oats to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, (3-masted,) Davey, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to Am. Coal Co.

Schr. Barbara, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Fall River 2 ds., in ballast to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. T. R. Hammond, Gerrish, Eastport 15 ds., with laths to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Dolphin, Keller, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. John R. Mather, Orr, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Lamartine, Grant, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Fish, Manhattanville, for Wareham, with iron.

Schr. Superb, Billings, Millbridge 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. Cherub, Bailey, Gardner 3 ds., with lumber to Godfroy & Holyoke.

Schr. Giraffe, Richards, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. D. C. Higgins, Matthews, Fall River, in ballast.

BELOW—Bark Adventurer, of New South Wales.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. W.

Sailed.

June 7—Ships D. T. Watjen, C. C. Scranton, Excelsior. Barks Ocean Spray, H. A. Dinsmore, M. E. Anderson, Suliote, Die Matrone, Neptune, Maraval, Wilhelmine, Stoufesten, Arlington, Sally Bonsell.

Brigs Alice Maud, Machias, Hartford, Escape, Arbutus, Volante, Victoria, Princess Royal, A. P. L., Christiansand.

Schooners G. R. C., Daniel Holmes, and 13 others.

Steamer Peconic.

Spoken, &c.

Malay—Br. bark, bound E., was signalized, May 22, lat. 47 29, lon. 41 30.

Sea—Br. bark, bound E., was passed, May 25, lat. 43 23, lon. 53 02.

Foreign Ports.

At Zaza, May 21, bark Pride of the Sea, hence, just arr.; brig Sea Lion, for New-York in 10 ds.; Br. schr. Eliza, for do. in 6 ds.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation; and is good for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that these are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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